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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

The Dictatorship Explodes

Huey P. Long Feared End

'Assassin' Has New Meaning

Louisiana Must Warn U. S.

The People Crave a Voice

But 'Rights' Must Remain

HUEY P. LONG seized a state to build up the first European dictatorship in the free atmosphere of America, and when it reached the stage of spontaneous combustion it exploded and destroyed him. In a way the tragedy appears to have been so nearly inevitable as to be shocking rather than amazing news. A cunning, able man usurped the political rights of the people of Louisiana. The rollicking tyrant sent himself to the United States Senate and thence through a vast propaganda began to build himself menacingly toward the White House. He forgave himself where others did not forgive him. Long outraged men's civil liberties in a way unprecedented in America—And outraged civil liberty, in the despicable form of an assassin, tumbled his castle of cards.

* * *

¶ The shame and misery and unAmericanism of the Huey P. Long dictatorship are apparent as the nation and the world turn startled eyes on Louisiana. Long lieutenants, scurrying hither and thither in order to become the inheritors of whatever they may, cry that his "cause" must carry on. But there is little to carry on. The structure reared by force, favoritism and the pyramiding of one pretense upon another must come to swift or eventual collapse. Long's cause was himself, and it was not a good cause because it snatched the public heritage for private gain, distorted law to make an individual the state, and lopped off the political head of justice wherever it raised a voice for human rights—Brutally extinguished is that which brutally rose to power.

* * *

¶ There have been assassinations of Presidents and other public men in the United States before, but not before one where liberty infringement could actually be urged as motive. The United States is brought in a way Americans will deeply deplore toward the basis of Europe, where tyrannies are calmly allowed to exist and where the assassin's bullet is a not unanticipated factor in politics. Senator Long did his country a lamentable disservice when he used his singular abilities to set up in America a condition not less than tyrannous and whereunder some persons might feel that the nullification of their ballots enjoined their use of bullets—Surely the United States will take this precedent as the most solemn warning that could come to it in these times of political change.

* * *

¶ Senator Long, beginning when he was Governor, altered every Louisiana law at will to suit his political purpose. The legislators were his complete puppets, he named every election clerk in the State, held every state employee's job in his hand. He knew what his wholesale tampering with men's fundamental liberties must invite; his ever-ready gunmen riddled the quiet physician who slew him. Huey Long had great ability, a great geniality, a marvelous facility for reading the public mind. "Share the Wealth!" "Every Man a King!" He was too brilliant to believe all the things he preached or promised—But he knew how to make millions believe in him who had never learned how to believe in themselves.

* * *

¶ The American people have criticized and ridiculed Louisiana for having permitted such subjugation of itself by one able but too ambitious citizen. They will take Louisiana back into their hearts and hold out a helping hand if the Creole State will acknowledge and repudiate the fallacy which has come tragically to its end. The challenge to American democracy was made on Louisiana soil. Louisiana's plain duty and privilege is quickly to purge itself of wrongs that remain by restoring its laws to the balances of justice, and taking the lead in warning, out of the depths of its own despairing experience, other states where dictators seek to usurp public power under pretended necessities of the times. America has had one terrible taste of dictatorship—"Please God," Louisiana can shout, "may it avoid having another!"

* * *

¶ Senator Huey P. Long has taught the American people many things which they should not miss. "I can buy legislators like sacks of potatoes," he said. The people know how to correct that. More important, he showed that the "little men and women" of America are today badly distracted. Not believing in themselves, they crave somebody to believe in. They long to follow a voice. They must be reached and calmed with the only voice that can bring them any sure political leading, the voice of democracy. Many Americans, under stress, are capable of being misled. Yet fundamentally their pure American liberties are the most precious of their possessions. They know this; merely they may be confused for a moment. But they awake. And then they react—No good betides those who would snatch or cajole or evaporate such liberties away.

President Acts To Salvage His Jobs Program

Confers at Hyde Park With Leaders on How to Straighten Snarl

Confusion Mounts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—The Roosevelt works program is in a peck of trouble.

At his Hyde Park headquarters today the President is conferring with aides in the hope of finding a path through the mess, now endangering the success of his momentous decision to "quit this business of relief."

Many newspaper articles refer to the "Hopkins-Ickes quarrel," but in reality there is no personal feud between these two government officials. They merely represent two different theories as to how the unemployment problem should be solved.

Harry L. Hopkins believes in emphasizing rapid absorption of workers; Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes would give primary consideration to the value of the work when completed.

President Treads on Toes

In leaning toward the Hopkins view, President Roosevelt is treading on the toes not only of Mr. Ickes but of hundreds of communities which, at the Administration's suggestion, submitted plans of PWA projects and offered to raise 55 per cent of the cost themselves.

More than 2000 of these plans have been returned to their sponsors because Mr. Hopkins's organization finds that they cannot absorb a large quota of relief workers quickly.

Looking at the situation in hindsight, it appears today that the President could have avoided much of the present confusion if he had abandoned heavy construction as an unemployment boost at the outset of the works program instead of waiting until the applications were all in.

Red Tape Makes Snarl

For some time it has been an established fact that large-scale public works are not a quick way of putting the unemployed to work. Col. Arthur Woods, who, under the Hoover Administration, initiated the first depression-cure works program, was amazed at the amount of local red tape that made speedy spending impossible.

Mr. Ickes faced the same difficulties when he began disbursing the $3,300,000,000.

It has been recognized for some time, too, that construction projects often are located long distances from large centers of unemployment and that they require a high ma-

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Re-elected

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin
New York Woman Again Chosen Vice-President of the National W. C. T. U.

Woman Donates $2000 for School Against Alcohol

WCTU Appoints Teacher and First Term Will Begin Next April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11—Establishment of a training school on alcohol education, authorized by the sixty-first annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union now on here, is today assured following the recording of the initial contribution of $2000 to its founding.

The gift was made by Mrs. Jennie M. Smalley, of Germantown, Philadelphia, an active worker in church and missionary fields there, and was received with acclamation by delegates from every state in the Union at the meeting here yesterday.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., was re-elected to her third term as national president here today. Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, N. Y., was re-elected honorary president. All the other officers were also re-elected.

They are Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, New York City, vice-president; Mrs. Anna Marden De Yo of Evanston, Ill., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Margaret C. Munns of Evanston, Ill., treasurer, and Mrs. Nelle G. Burger of Springfield, Mo., recording secretary.

Mrs. Smalley's gift was made in a way characteristic of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union thought. It came in the form of a note written on the back of a card bearing the picture of Frances Willard.

"I am here with my all—$2000—to be laid on the altar for the pur-

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Curley Gains 'Dictatorship' By Adroitness

Places a Democrat on Executive Council in Republican's Place

Boston Today—*also sees*—Mayor get approval in Washington of PWA grants, including new City Hall project—First steps taken in Cambridge federal rehousing project as surveyors begin work—Labor oppose appointment of former Gov. Frank G. Allen to social security post—Mounting motor insurance protests provoke hearing Sept. 19.

***Coup d'Etat*—Governor Completes Control Plan**

Adroitly outmaneuvering opponents, Governor Curley this afternoon completed his long-planned coup d'état by placing Philip J. Russell, a Democrat, on the Executive Council, and thereby became virtual political dictator of Massachusetts. He now has a five-to-four Democratic majority on the Council, and, in consequence, can remove and replace state officers and department heads almost at will.

Strangely, it was Councilor J. Arthur Baker, Republican, Pittsfield, who paved the way for the Governor's success. Earlier this week Mr. Baker announced he would insist that the Governor fill the Council vacancy from a list of Republican eligibles, but today, just before the Council met at 1:10 p. m., he handed newspapermen a two-page statement in which he asserted that he would not cast a vote in the matter at all.

He said it had been charged that if he voted with Governor Curley he would be awarded a judgeship in return, and he disclosed that Republicans had promised him any office "from the Lieutenant Governorship down" if he would hold out against the Governor. In either case, he said, he would be accused of voting for a reward, so he decided the best course was to refrain from voting entirely.

This decision, with the vote of Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, gave the Democrats a one-vote majority and the approval of Mr. Russell immediately followed.

* * *

Councilor Baker's action was not expected and the outcome today threw the State House into a beehive of conjecture.

It was a foregone conclusion in Beacon Hill circles today that many prominent Republican office holders will soon go. Among those whose names were mentioned were: Payson Smith, commissioner of education; Henry Long, tax and corporation commissioner, and Richard Conant, commissioner of public welfare. Whether the Governor would permit Eugene C. Hultman to remain in his $8500 position as chairman of the important Metropolitan District Commission was in doubt today, although only last week the Governor apparently patched up previous differences with Mr. Hultman.

Governor Curley fired the first gun in the coup that was completed today when at 4:30 in the morning of Aug. 15—just a few minutes after the Legislature adjourned—he appointed Edmond Cote, a Republican member of his Council, to serve as chairman of the Fall River Finance

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Long's Successor

Gov. O. K. Allen
Louisiana's Governor Promises to Defend Senator's Policies

Concord Re-enacts Early-Day Scenes On 300th Birthday

Descendants of Original Settlers Take Part in Historic Pageant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., Sept. 11—This elm-shaded little town, with its winding streets and its beautiful Colonial houses, will throw off its customary calm during the next few days to relive the exciting events which have made it one of America's most famous historic shrines

For Concord is 300 years old tomorrow.

It was in early autumn, Sept. 12, 1635, to be exact, that the following document was drawn up and signed by state dignitaries:

"It is ordered that there shalbe a Plantacon att Musketequid, & that there shalbe 6 myles of land square to belonge to it; & that the Inhabitants thereof shall have three years Immunities from all publ charges except traineings. . . . & the name of the place is changed & hereafter to be called CONCORD."

Scenes Re-enacted

And tonight, when Concord residents and their guests watch the stirring scenes of "The Drama of Concord," by Allen French, they will witness a series of events which had their beginning "att the Genall Court holden at New Towne" in 1635. Mr. French's pageant calls for 245 actors and each of Concord's first families will have descendants in the cast.

Thus will Concord commence the celebration of its tercentenary.

The great ancient elms, the stately houses, the antique shops with their musty odor, the meandering streets and the very fields surrounding the town seem filled with the atmosphere of the past. For the name of Concord stands beside those of Lexington, Salem, Marblehead and Plymouth as a symbol of the early efforts of European emigrés to settle a new, free land.

Was a Venturesome Change

The United States has only very recently emerged from her pioneering period. For more than two centuries after the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the scouts who penetrated American frontiers, the wagon trains which

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Allen Assumes Long's Powers In Louisiana

Ability of Governor to Keep Control Awaits People's Decision

Opposition Active

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 11 (AP)—The powerful "dictatorship" built up by Huey Long was inherited by his trusted lieutenant, Gov. O. K. Allen, whose ability to keep it alive was uncertain.

Even as Allen, life-time chum of the assassinated ruler of Louisiana politics, was announcing he would accept the policies of his leader and "carry on," demands went up from the opposition for a new form of government.

The Governor made his announcement before a crowd of leaders of the Long political machine who crowded his office and assured him of their support.

Law Program Advanced

The Legislature that Long had Allen call into session to enact laws against "encroachments" in Louisiana by the Roosevelt Administration quietly advanced that program toward final enactment with George Wallace, assistant attorney general, and one of Long's first aides, steering the measures through.

Today the Legislature adopted a resolution recommending burial of Senator Long on the grounds of the State Capitol.

The resolution, expressing the grief and regret of the lawmakers at Long's passing, was approved by the House of Representatives unanimously with no discussion.

The Senate adopted unanimously a concurrent resolution providing for attendance of the Legislature in a body at funeral services.

Judicial District Changed

The Senate then quickly passed, 31 to 5, the bill which takes St. Landry Parish out of the 13th judicial district and places it in the 15th district.

Judge B. H. Pavy of Opelousas,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Long Assassination Is Declared Result Of Mass Perversion

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—The assassination of Senator Huey P. Long, as seen by psychiatry, rose from something far deeper and more significant than individual unbalance.

It was already a completed idea in many minds. It was due not to insanity of an individual, but to a network of emotional currents in society.

This analysis is made by J. L. Moreno, M.D., a psychiatrist internationally known in his field for success in "sociometry," a new method of mapping and tracing the effects of networks of emotions in communities.

"Certain crimes, as political crimes," he said, "are not individual acts. The individuals implicated in them are negligible compared with the emotional currents underlying which provoke them to act. Crimes like these are also neither accidental nor impulsive. They travel through the minds of many long before they are acted out by one who is caught by such a current. The crime is committed many a time in fantasy and in many forms long before it takes the shape of real action."

Britain Asks Action By League Powers To Halt Threat of War

© A. C. from William Thompson
Waizeru Menen
Empress of Ethiopia

Empress Voices Appeal by Radio For Ethiopians

Speech Broadcast in U. S. Pleads With Women to Pray for Peace

ADDIS ABABA Sept. 11 (AP)—An appeal to women of the world to fight the "horrors of useless bloodshed" was made by the Empress Menen in a broadcast to the United States, last night.

"All countries' women are inspired by the same spirit of love and peace," said the Empress. "At all times war is the gravest of the evils that overwhelm humanity. Whatever their nationality, women reprove brute force and detest war, which destroys the home and strikes women in their dearest affection by killing their husbands, brothers and sons.

"Italian mothers suffer at the thought of the infinite and irreparable evil war would bring.

"May all the women of the universe unite their voices in demanding firmly that the horrors of useless bloodshed and ruin be avoided.

"Ethiopia's conscience is pure, for she has striven valiantly for peace. Animated by our ancestral tradition of hospitality, we wish only to live in peace with Italy and all the world. Under the fallacious pretext of bringing civilization to our pastoral and pathetic people living close to nature and in communion with God, Italy threatens to destroy our homes and kill our kin.

"May heaven preserve us from such civilization and such war, which will bring only mourning and devastation.

"Women of the whole world—unite with us in our prayers to the all powerful that he may prevent the crime of war. Implore him that he inspire the acts and words of statesmen in order that justice and peace may reign in the world."

Hoare Warns Failure Would Mean Wreck of 'Main Bridge'

'Advanced Peoples Must Aid Backward'

Speech Points to Obligation of Members to Enforce Peaceful Settlement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 11—"The League stands and Great Britain stands with it for collective maintenance of the Covenant in its entirety and particularly for the steady and collective resistance of all acts of unprovoked aggression," Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, told the 57 League governments in an eagerly awaited speech here today.

The British Foreign Secretary warned the world against any collapse of the bridge between England and the Continent—an effective League of Nations.

"Backward Nations"

Referring to the British attitude toward so-called "backward nations": "We believe that backward nations are, without prejudice to their independence and integrity, entitled to expect that assistance will be afforded them by more advanced peoples in the development of their resources and the building up of their national life."

The Italians seemed especially irritated by the speaker's references to inspired government propaganda when he said:

"Too often artificial excitement of national feeling is made the excuse for the repudiation of obligations or for a threat of force."

The Italian delegates also interpreted the speech as Britain's threat to quit the League unless the League obeys England.

Other Vital Business

Sir Samuel expressed the desire to dispel the war clouds overhanging Geneva so that the powers could "turn to those economic questions that often matter so much more in the modern world than political problems."

He also made it clear that Great Britain was ready to do its share in any collective attempt by the League to enforce peace. He emphasized that he was enunciating no new stand but merely reiterating the constant effort of Britain in support of the League principles, rather than as concerned with "any particular manifestation." He thus disposed of the suggestion made in the Italian press that Britain is moving specifically against Italy at this time.

The speech is regarded here as one of the most forceful and important speeches ever delivered at Geneva.

Continues Private Talk

The present world crisis is a test of the fidelity of the states to the Covenant, the British Foreign Secretary is understood to have plainly told Premier Pierre Laval of France in private conversations which preceded the British Foreign Secretary's speech to the League Assembly here today.

The Hoare speech is regarded as the most significant pronouncement made in the Assembly for many years. It was first of all a complete exposition of the British attitude toward the Italo-Ethiopian issues.

The general interpretation here is that it serves notice that either the League will heed the British plea for fidelity to the Covenant or Britain will in future not be bound by engagements which other nations violate. But, while Britain is prepared to go the full distance in support of the Covenant, it must be collective action.

Sharp Discussion

The Monitor learns that much more than the Italo-Ethiopian dispute was discussed at the private conversations. Indeed, the whole problem of collective security in Europe was posed in terms which profoundly affected the French Prime Minister. In effect, Sir Samuel Hoare informed Pierre Laval that the British consider if it is now shown that members do not mean to fulfill their obligations, then Britain will draw the conclusion that the League method is unreliable in case of flagrant aggression. Moreover, such an abandonment of the Covenant would affect the entire system of pacts signed within the framework of the League, notably the so-called Locarno treaties.

The French are hesitant. They cannot afford the complete breakdown of the European security organization for which they have so long striven.

In this dilemma Premier Laval places hopes on fresh efforts to convince Benito Mussolini of the possible disastrous consequences of his policy and he has obtained the approbation of the British Foreign Secretary to this ultimate démarche.

New Offer to Italy?

Naturally this means an offer of still further advantages to Italy in Ethiopia.

Hitherto Baron Pompeo Aloisi has remained adamant and Salvador de Madariaga, president of the Council's Conciliation Committee of Five, has been unable to obtain even recognition from Italy of the committee as such. Baron Aloisi apparently only consents to talk with him as a fellow-delegate, not as the president of the committee in whose

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Sept. 11

League—Britain Demands Fidelity to Covenant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Britain today threw down the gauge to France and Italy on the issue of fidelity to the collective peace system. Britain stands for applying the League Covenant "in its entirety," Sir Samuel Hoare significantly informed the 57 assembled League governments in a potent and notable declaration of policy. Should the peaceful machinery for settling disputes be allowed to fail, he indicated, the "main bridge" binding Britain to the Continent would collapse.

Did Britain thus warn France that it would withdraw from the whole French security system, in the event of League failure to deal with Italy? This was the interpretation of some. Or did Sir Samuel speak of a possible collapse in the main bridge to the Continent merely to emphasize the need for strong League action? More cautious observers read this milder meaning in Sir Samuel's words.

But there was nowhere any doubt that Britain had taken its stand before the world for the undivided League Covenant. Moreover: "The necessity of preserving the League is our sole interest. . . . No selfish imperialist motives enter our minds at all."

As evidence thereof: Britain will aid an inquiry into the possible redistribution of its colonial raw material exports.

Draft Goes Back to 1900

Rome: The draft reached far back into the military class of men born in 1900, and today lifted 50,000 of them from overalls to uniforms. Certain military authorities hinted this would be the final draft for the present, being probably enough to round out 1,000,000 men under arms by Oct. 1, as Premier Mussolini promised.

Reich—Hitler Addresses Party Rally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Ger.—This is the army's day in the National Socialist sun. Reichsführer Hitler, arriving for the party convention, has given it the title of "Freedom," and by that he meant freedom from Versailles restrictions—freedom to rearm. The streets teemed with the gray-green of army and the black of special guards, where in former years the convention was held against a less militaristic setting of brown shirts.

Also a symbol of armed power was the copy of a historic imperial ceremonial sword, presented by this city to Der Führer. It commemorates, said he, the strength of the German nation.

Guffey Act—Coal Companies File Suits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The advance guard of legal onslaught against the Guffey Coal Act was today strengthened by 16 coal companies here. In federal court, they asked that the entire act, as well as the code provision, be declared unconstitutional; that injunction be issued against code tax collections.

Previously, a Washington coal concern had filed a similar suit, just 24 hours after the bill was signed by the President. Both suits are aimed through the long lower court process, directly toward the Supreme Court.

Paderewski—Defers Radio Performance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The musical world must wait for Paderewski's radio debut. His international concert scheduled for Oct 12—to have broadcast 90 minutes of Chopin from his Lake Geneva villa—has been postponed. An indisposition, not serious, has kept the Polish pianist from

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Educator Gives $25,000 to Reduce Pupils' Bank Loss

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11 (AP)—Dr. Henry J. Gerling, superintendent of schools, has personally pledged $25,000 to help repay losses of 20,000 school children in two closed banks.

Dr. Gerling offered the money to the Board of Education from his personal funds last night. He acted after the St. Louis Court of Appeals affirmed a decision that denied petitions of the children to have their claims against the Savings Trust Company placed in the preferred class.

Assets of the Savings Trust Company and the Natural Bridge Trust Company, in which about $92,500 of school children's thrift club funds were deposited, are being liquidated. It was estimated neither bank would pay more than 60 per cent on depositors' claims.

Dr. Gerling said he considered it a "moral obligation" that the children be paid. He added that other persons have contributed $1550 to the guarantee fund.

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Unseen Forces Challenge War

Deeply Grounded Peace Movement Draws From Spiritual Springs to Aid Beginnings of International Organization—Present Age, Disinclined to Political Building, Called On to Integrate World

Moderns Hesitate Before Gigantic Governmental Task

Peace Against Chaos — Fifth of Six Articles

Can the League of Nations avert war in East Africa? If not, where and why does the most comprehensive peace effort in history fall short? How can it be strengthened and defended against those who cynically would cast peace efforts aside? These and other challenging questions have impelled THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to seek answers from authorities on the League and world affairs. A series of six articles is running on alternate days.*

By **Henry J. Sowerby**

Foreign Editor, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bacon once said: "Truth comes out of error more easily than out of confusion." Truly the pall of confusion hangs heavily over man's efforts to build up peace on collective security.

The whole question of the League of Nations, with its preliminary machinery for world conciliation and world justice, has been blurred by a confusion of thought that would have been unaccountable were it not that confusion of thought in major issues has almost necessarily become one of the prevailing difficulties of our age.

It would be absurd to pretend that our capacity for clear reasoning is below that of previous ages. On the contrary, for general mental alertness we can probably outshine any age in the world's history. But the problems we have to cope with, thanks largely to discoveries in natural science, come upon us so quickly and in such overwhelming hordes, that our reasoning faculties have literally become jammed in the struggle to keep abreast of the situation.

Fleeting Goals

We tend to discard the traditional, slow-moving laws of justice and right and work for quick, temporary results. Many times it seems simpler to accept an accomplished fact when some venturesome character achieves a notable feat in the conquest of time, space or someone else's territory, rather than to inquire at length into the wisdom or rectitude of his performance and its effect upon the community at large.

We bow ourselves gracefully out of a tight situation, urging expediency or "realistic" provocation without considering the long-range difficulties that our exit may have set in motion. We have become susceptible to confusion through taking a short-range view of long-range issues. When the League of Nations is in question, we are liable to seize on some temporary defect and proceed to argue as though it vitiated the whole movement for collective security.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that in the matter of political development—which is of necessity a slow-moving process, needing patience, faith and a long-range vision—we have but a moderate record, considering that our great achievements have been in the direction of quick absorption of new scientific discoveries. But it is one of the tragedies of our age that we, whose genius runs unwillingly to political construction, should be called upon to begin erecting the greatest and most vital political structure the world has ever known.

Staggers Imagination

The mere effort to get the imagination to work on this world government project—this society of nations—is so great that many are tempted to shelve it in confused thinking and go on with their national mechanics. Yet with the whole social structure of humanity apparently ready to crumble, we know that

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Boston Day... PWA Plan, Cambridge, Allen, Rackets...

(Continued from Page 1)

Commission, a post which pays four times the salary of a Councilor. The way for a Democratic member was thus opened.

Projects—Boston's Plan Put in Better Condition

Boston's PWA program appeared to be on even keel again today. Mayor Mansfield telephoned from Washington that he had been assured that the $12,500,000 Boston group would receive complete federal approval. Furthermore, he said he believed the approval would go through on the original basis of the Federal Government paying 45 per cent of the costs as an outright grant.

At the most, he informed Boston officials, the city would lose 5 per cent, but he added that this would be offset by a larger total allotment, so that the city's outcome would be a net gain.

Boston, the Mayor said, will contribute about $7,000,000 to the program and the Federal Government $5,000,000. Principal items in the building program are a new Boston City Hall costing $2,500,000 and a new Suffolk County Courthouse, costing $5,000,000.

The Mayor reported that PWA applications for Massachusetts outside of Boston were so "vague and indefinite" that he could not learn much about their status in Washington, but surmised that they could be approved on the same basis as the Boston program.

The Mayor left for Washington Monday night, immediately after learning that Harry Hopkins had turned thumbs down on the Boston PWA plans. He gained audience with high officials and quickly reversed the stand. He confirmed today reports that the Boston and Massachusetts projects had been held up because they provided too many hours of work for each man. The Federal Government doesn't expect to contribute more than $800 a year to each individual employed on the public works.

Boston tax experts today observed that while the city doubtlessly appreciated the federal largess in making PWA grants, the fact remains that it is rather doubtful benevolence. While the Federal Government plans to contribute $5,000,000 to the Boston program, observers today pointed out that the State is sending the Federal Government $114,143,798 in taxes for the year. This is 17 per cent more than last year.

Cambridge—Low-Cost Housing Lots Acquired

After hearing yesterday of the official approval of the South Boston housing project, Cambridge citizens today saw their own $5,000,000 low cost housing project get under way. Working with their usual secrecy, government men have obtained options on the 70 parcels of land allocated for the site and today nothing stands in the way of the actual building work.

Surveying began this morning by William A. Bryant & Sons of Boston and it will take about 30 days to complete property line and utility maps, and a topographical survey of the section. Sixty tenement buildings will be demolished to make way for apartment houses accommodating 600 families. The project will be financed under a limited dividend corporation set up in 1933.

General approval accompanies the start of the new project: Citizens see parks and playgrounds for their children (only 30 per cent of the land is to be built on), clean, fresh apartments at $7 or $7.50 per room per month, and, best of all, a chance to be free from the oppression of gloomy tenements.

A tip on keeping cool!

drink Iced Postum

You'll love its mellow, satisfying flavor!

No caffein...made in a jiffy!

An Esteemed **Gift**

NEW ZIPPER CASE

Trim-looking case, Zipper fastener. Holds pocket or student's editions of Bible and lesson books. Flat, compact, easy to carry; convenient for studying $5.00

Blue, Brown or Black Morocco Leather

AT READING ROOMS or from manufacturer, postpaid

EXCELSIOR LUGGAGE SHOP
610 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"AT HOME ABROAD" (Shubert). Beatrice Lillie and Ethel Waters heading large cast in new revue which is proving very popular. Paul Haakon dancing. 8:15.

"THUMBS UP" (Colonial). Eddie Dowling in revue, with Clark and McCullough and others. 8:20.

Movies

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Top Hat." New Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire film, with Irving Berlin music, is breaking records at this theater. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

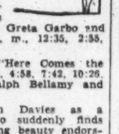
EXETER—"Charlie Chan in Egypt." 2:20, 5, 7:55, Evelyn Laye in "Evensong."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Redheads on Parade," with John Boles and Dixie Lee. Fenway, 12:45, 3:25, 6:05, 8:30. Paramount, 10:37 a. m., 1:23, 4:09, 6:55, 9:41. "Little Big Shot," exploits charms of new child star, Sybil Jason. With Edward Everett Horton and Glenda Farrell. Tomorrow: "Here Comes Cookie," and "The Gay Deception."

FINE ARTS—"Neil Gwyn," with Anna Neagle and Sir Cedric Hardwicke in a humorous story of King Charles II's romance. 1:40, 3:45, 5:45, 7:40, 9:40. "Mites of the Ocean." "In a Monastery Garden." "Hindu Holiday." "Mickey Plays Papa."

BOSTON—"Thunder in the Night," with Edmund Lowe as a gentleman detective in Budapest. 10:57 a. m., 1:58, 4:59, 8, 10:40. Stage: "Folies Bergeres" revue. Two screen comedies laid in Atlantic City. Tomorrow: "Superspeed" on screen; stage: Sophie Tucker and Vincent Lopez.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Betty Boop in "When My Ship Comes In"; Phil Spitalny's orchestra; Chic Sale in "Windy"; Roscoe Ates in "Why Pay Rent"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.



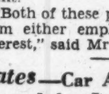
ORPHEUM — Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina," with Greta Garbo and Fredric March. 10:15 a. m., 12:35, 2:55, 5:15, 7:35, 9:55.

STATE—Ted Lewis in "Here Comes the Band." 11:30 a. m., 2:14, 4:58, 7:42, 10:26. "Air Hawks," with Ralph Bellamy and Wiley Post.

METROPOLITAN—Marion Davies as a hotel chambermaid who suddenly finds herself America's reigning beauty endorsing leading advertised products, in "Page Miss Glory." With Dick Powell, Frank McHugh and Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:27, 3:02, 5:26, 7:50, 10:15. Sole stage attraction, Casa Loma dance band.

BEACON—"The Scoundrel," with Noel Coward. 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30. "Under the Pampas Moon."

MODERN—Will Rogers in "Steamboat Around the Bend." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15. "The Irish in Us," with Pat O'Brien and James Cagney.



UNIVERSITY—"Lives of a Bengal Lancer." 2:30, 6:05, 9:25. "Convention City."

TREMONT—"By Candlelight," and "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Curly Top." 2:20, 4:55, 7:30. "Hard Rock Harrigan."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Curly Top." 3:36, 6:30, 9:30. "Silk Hat Kid."

Other Events

ITALIAN FESTIVAL — Common tercentenary event, at Frog Pond. The ERA Opera Orchestra and Chorus are featured, and the ERA Concert Band. Several groups will be seen in Italian dress. 8.

"THE RIVALS"—Sheridan's comedy presented by the ERA Civic Theater. Community Center, Saugus. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

NOON CONCERT—ERA Band. Walton Ives, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common.

Other Events

TERCENTENARY PROGRAM—"Perambulation of the Common." Rededication of several markers. Music by ERA Band, William A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. 3:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Mrs. Tomita: Chinese Art. 11 a. m.

Today's Program High Lights

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
7:15 WAAB, Talk by H. V. Kaltenborn from Geneva, Switzerland.
7:30 WMEX, A. L. Alexander's "Street Forum"; sidewalk microphone interviews.
7:30 WNAC, "From the Governor's Office"; talk by Richard D. Grant.
7:45 WEEI, "America and the World Economic Survey," Dr. John B. Condcliffe.
8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," serial dramatic sketch.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties"; Guy Robertson; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "John Charles Thomas and His Neighbors"; drama and music.
9:15 WAAB, "Saying Things at Night," Heywood Broun, columnist.
9:30 WAAB, Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; concert orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedy team; Ferde Grofe and his orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his orchestra.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-509m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Monitor Views News	Mexican Fiesta	Baseball game	Special sports program
5:15 Agricultural reports	"Grandpa Burton"	Football school	
5:30 "The Singing Lady"	Piano soloist	"Jack Armstrong"	Special sports program
5:45 Little Orphan Annie	Speaker; news	CBS vocalist	
6:00 "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15 Healy Stamp Club	Features; news	Reports; feature	"Bobby Benson"
6:30 News; features	Talk; golf scores	Minute Men; talk	"Poetic Strings"
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	"The Desert Kid"	State House talk	concert orchestra
7:00 Dinner concert	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Just Entertainm't	News Service
7:15 "Tony and Gus"	"Uncle Ezra"	Sports Comment	H. V. Kaltenborn
7:30 "Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet	"He, She, They"
7:45 "Paradise" sketch	Network speaker	Boake Carter, news	Organ; soloist
8:00 Hits and Bits: soloists; orchestra	"One Man's Family," dramatic sk.	Quartet; feature	Golf lesson
8:15		Boswell Trio; or.	"Dance Rhythms"
8:30 "House of Glass"	String or.; soloists	Guy Robertson:	"Master of Mystery," sketch
8:45 sketch; orchestra	Soloists; orchestra	soloist; orchestra	
9:00 John Charles Thomas	Town Hall To-	"Six-Gun Justice,"	20th Cen. Ensem.
9:15 and his Neighbors';	night: Jim Har-	dramatic sketch.	Heywood Broun
9:30 drama and musical	kins; quartet;	CBS popular va-	"Sinfonietta"
9:45 Education news	players; orchestra	riety program	News Service
10:00 The Venutians: solo-	"Drums of Oude,"	Burns and Allen;	Siberian Singers
10:15 ist; orchestra	network sketch	comedy sketch	Velez and Yolanda
10:30 "Stones of History";	Ray Noble and	Dramatized news	Anson Weeks and
10:45 dramatic sketch	his orchestra	Spotlight Revue	his orchestra
11:00 Reports; Joe Rines	Forecasts; news	News Service	Johnny Hamp and
11:15 and his orchestra	Snorts; music	Schaefer's Orch.	his orchestra
11:30 Gene Fogarty and his	NBC dance music	Claude Hopkins &	Sign off
11:45 orchestra	"Open Road," sk.	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective"; Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WMEX, Advertising Club luncheon speaker: Sir Malcolm Campbell, automobile speed racer.
1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers: Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:45 WMEX, "I Want a Job"; interview of "ex-white collar" workers for jobs.
8:00 WBZ, "Nickelodeon"; comedy, songs, melodrama.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Variety Hour: guest soloists; sketch; comedy.
8:00 WAAB, "Wallenstein's Impressions"; soloists and concert orchestra conducted by Alfred Wallenstein.
8:45 WBZ, Talk, Hendrik Willem Van Loon.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat; soloists; skits; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, Charles Hanson Towne, "Town Talks."

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; all-Richard Strauss program.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Mischa Levitski, pianist; Michael Bartlett, tenor; Bobby Burns, comedy; soloists; quartet.
10:00 WAAB, "Tom Terriss, the Adventurer"; talk; sketch.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: "The United States and Its Relations With Foreign Nations," Senator Elbert Thomas, Utah.

Goodwin Is Asked To Trace Evaders Of Insurance Law

Proposing to crack down on all motorists who live in high-rate automobile insurance zones, but claim to garage their cars in low-rate districts miles away from their homes, Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles today called into action the "dictatorial" powers of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to wipe out this racket.

The commissioner's ultimatum followed swiftly in the wake of the eye-opening discovery that some 200 cars were illegally registered as "garaged" in the small town of Wilmington by persons alleged to be living in high-rate Boston and its suburbs.

Meanwhile, the insurance companies have been losing thousands of dollars, which losses reveal themselves later in higher rates.

Law Invites Falsification

The usual procedure is for some Bostonian, for instance, whose insurance rating is high, to give a fictitious Wilmington address or to use his Wilmington camp site as a theoretical garage for his automobile.

The difference between Boston and Wilmington rates last year on medium and small cars was $25. This year, due to revolutionary changes made by Commissioner DeCelles in the insurance zoning system, the difference is only $13.50.

Massachusetts' insurance law invites falsification of addresses, it was claimed, by basing rates, not on the driver who constitutes the insurance risk, but upon the car and hence upon the place where the car is garaged.

There's one catch in the law that makes the task of the checkers increasingly difficult. There is nothing in the law that says a motorist cannot garage his car in a low-rate district even though he lives 50 to 100 miles away. Beacon Hill residents, for instance, garage their cars across the Charles River in Cambridge to take advantage of the lower Cambridge rates. And that's all right, says the Commissioner.

A Beacon Hill resident, however, who owns a summer home in Wilmington, cannot register his car as garaged in Wilmington unless the car is kept there "most of the time." And many of the 200 motorists whom Wilmington selectmen reported as illegally garaged in Wilmington, gave their addresses as vacant lots. The insurance commissioner with the co-operation of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, today started after these illegal motorists with the object of making an example of them.

State-Wide Racket Seen

Frankly, the commissioner and registrar are alarmed over the significance of the Wilmington racket. They believe it is only a small part of a state-wide evasion of the law that is costing the insurance companies thousands of dollars, hence helping to cause the much-complained against high rates.

Under the law, it is the job of the insurance companies to check falsification of garage addresses. This is practically an impossible task, constituting one of the inherent weaknesses of the compulsory insurance law. When a motorist has been caught giving a wrong address, the usual procedure has been to force him to pay his additional premium and let it go at that, insurance officials stated. The many hundreds of cases involved would make the cost of court procedures prohibitive.

The 200 illegally garaged motorists complained of at Wilmington cost the insurance companies something like $5000. But as long as the zone system is in force, there is small likelihood that the racket will ever be adequately checked.

Named to Florida Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Arthur D. Burke, professor of dairying at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, here, has been appointed by the Florida board of control to the same position in the University of Florida college of agriculture, at Gainesville.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity—Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and milder; gentle southwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont—Generally fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight, cooler in north portion Thursday.

Massachusets, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate west and southwest winds; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	70	Minneapolis	54	84
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	76	78
Chicago	56	64	New York	54	70
Denver	56	82	Norfolk	66	68
Helena	52	86	Philadelphia	62	72
Jacksonville	78	88	St. Louis	62	80
Kansas City	52	82	San Francisco	58	66
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	60	76
Miami	84	88			

A—9 a. m., Sept. 11.
B—Maximum, Sept. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 10:48 p. m., height 11.2 feet.
Thursday 10:27 a. m., height 10.7 feet.

Light All Vehicles at 7:33 p. m.

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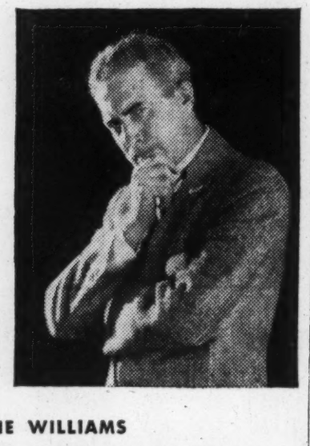

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Labor—Opposes Allen For Social Security Post

When Governor Curley appointed former Gov. Frank G. Allen of Norwood as chairman of the new state Social Security Commission today, he was filling a post in a manner strange for Massachusetts's Governor. As everyone knows, Mr. Allen is a Republican and the post (which still has to be confirmed by the council) is one of the most important plums in the political pie.

Labor, in the person of Robert J. Watt, militant secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, expressed extreme disapproval of the appointment.

"The idea of the Social Security Commission is that the two members representing labor and capital, respectively, shall be under the chairmanship of a representative of the general public. Mr. Allen by no stretch of the imagination can represent the public. He is an employer, pure and simple. He is an official of the Winslow Leather Company."

Mr. Watt made two suggestions for the type of person who should head the commission. One was George Coleman, director of the Ford Hall Forum. The other was Prof. Amy Hughes of the Mount Holyoke College economics department.

"Both of these people are divorced from either employer or employee interest," said Mr. Watt.

Rates—Car Accidents Blamed for Increase

Protests rising all week since rates for next year's compulsory automobile insurance were announced will probably reach full cry a week from tomorrow. At that time, Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles announced today, he will hold a public hearing in Gardner Auditorium, State House, to hear complaints against the new schedules.

Last night the commissioner went on the air to tell motorists that the high rates were their own fault, that rates, under the law, are based on losses due to accidents.

"Make safe driving your objective," he urged, "and let lower rates be the things following."

But apparently his advice did not satisfy motorists who had been promised substantial reductions and who either did not get them or got a sizable increase. The protests continued to pour into the State House today. Weymouth was among those to complain. It was listed for a $5 increase.

[Commissioner DeCelles discusses the wrong-registration-to-escape-high-rates "racket" on page 2.]

Too Calm—So Wellfleet Firemen Trio Set Blaze

There is something rather wistful in the story of three Wellfleet volunteer firemen, charged with setting a blaze so they could participate in extinguishing it. Life of a volunteer fireman, it would seem, becomes rather drab in the long interim between conflagrations.

Red helmets hang on their pegs, cobwebs form on the cart, and members of the Alert and Ever-Ready Hose Company pass the station with an unuttered longing for a real good fire to which they might make a colorful dash as young ladies of the town of course stood by and cheered.

Apparently, it got to be too much for three young volunteer firemen in Wellfleet. At least police say it did.

There was a deserted oyster packing plant; there was a fire. Members of the volunteer department worked hard and long, but when the end came the oyster plant was no more. It had burned to the ground. Loss was placed at $10,000.

Just how the plant could have caught fire puzzled police. They investigated and subsequently arrested Edward B. Lane Jr., son of the Wellfleet fire chief, William H. Darby and David C. Harding.

Police said the trio had confessed to starting the fire "for excitement."

In Chelsea—Patrolman Found Own Home Ablaze

And Boston learned today that Wellfleet wasn't the only town in the Commonwealth having its fire problems. Chelsea, too, contributed an item to Massachusetts fire lore.

Picture, if you please, the amazement of Patrolman James A. Hurley who chased and captured three boys whom he suspected of turning in a false alarm only to find that the alarm wasn't false, and that it was his own home which was ablaze.

That is what happened as Patrolman Hurley was returning to his home in Chelsea last night. He saw the boys breaking the little glass window of the fire box and thought they just wanted to hear the glass tinkle and see the fire engines come pell-mell up the street.

His suspicions were confirmed when he saw the boys apparently flee when he approached. Fast on his feet, Patrolman Hurley quickly overtook the boys, only to have them insist that a fire really was raging on the roof of a house at 74 Jefferson Avenue.

"Why, you can't fool me," asserted the officer, "that's where I live."

"Well, then, it's your house," declared one of the youths.

And it was.

Cashing In on Roosevelt

To investors who are complaining about the Roosevelt administration:—

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

practicing. And no practicing, no concert. On that question Mr. Paderewski went on record very firmly.

"If I stopped practicing one day," he said, "I can tell it. If I stopped two days, the critics could tell it. And if I missed three days, the public would know!"

Radio had urged long and earnestly to win his consent to a broadcast. But it must now await further word from the pianist for re-scheduling the notable event.

Silence—Manhattan Night Disturbers Reproved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The "Come Seven!" call of a dice game that went on and on far into the night in West Thirty-Third Street, Manhattan, has brought disorderly conduct convictions to 12 men. They were found guilty of violation of the "noiseless nights" ruling of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

Magistrate William A. Farrell, sitting in Jefferson Market Court here yesterday, suspended sentence, but told the offenders that loud boisterous behavior at 4 o'clock in the morning was "indefensible" and warned them that repetition of their "objectionable noises" would bring $5 fines.

Dog Racing—Checked by New York Court Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, L. I.—The illegality of dog racing in New York State is regarded as clearly established by yesterday's Supreme Court ruling of Justice Meier Steinbrink. In accordance therewith, two racing operators are awaiting trial on charges of gambling and pool selling in connection with the greyhounds.

The ruling not only suspended the reopening of the Reed-Roberts greyhound track here this fall, but, in the opinion of District Attorney Martin W. Littleton of Nassau County, will bring about the ultimate closing of all dog tracks in the State.

The two men, Percy C. Reed and Edward Roberts, had brought habeas corpus proceedings in an agreement with the district attorney to test statutes that permit racing and race-track betting only on horses. Trial proceedings open in Garden City on Friday.

Money—Total in U. S. Set at $15,251,330,057

WASHINGTON (AP)—Money in circulation on Aug. 31 amounted to $5,629,847,012, equivalent to $44.23 for every man, woman and child in the United States.

The Treasury said yesterday that was an increase of $11,904,519 over the previous month.

The total amount of money in this country was $15,251,330,057; another of a long series of all-time high records. This included $9,202,000,000 in gold, as well as all silver bullion purchased under the Silver Purchase Act.

The Rude Bridge That Arched the Flood Also Made History

Upper and Lower Row by a Staff Photographer

Shrines That Make Concord, Mass., of World Interest

Upper Left—Daniel Chester French's Statue of the "Minute Man." Upper Center—The Old Bridge at Concord, Mass., Now Replaced by a Cement Structure. Upper Right—The Unitarian Church. Left Center—Ralph Waldo Emerson. Center—Louisa May Alcott. Right Center—Henry David Thoreau. Lower Left—The Alcott House, Where "Little Women" Was Written. Lower Center—Ralph Waldo Emerson Study in the Concord Antiquarian Building. Lower Right—The "Old Manse"

Concord Re-enacts Early-Day Scenes

(Continued from Page 1)

lumbered in their trails, the pioneers in settlement and finance who built cities and who cut with gleaming steel rails into the vast distances of the West were all driven by that relentless urge to seek new fields which impelled some 14 families to settle on the meadows of Musketaquid in 1635.

Visitors to Concord this week will be given a handsome brochure containing a historical summary of the town by Mr. French, an authority on Revolutionary history.

"The founding of Concord was the first of its kind," he writes, "a pioneering venture away from the tidewater. Always until 1635 the settlers of Massachusetts had placed themselves, for safety, with the sea at their doors, or at least they had lived on such a broad tidal river as the Charles at Watertown.

Needed More Land

"To leave this source of safety and of wealth (for fish supplied both food and merchandise) was a bold step. Yet in the 1630's newcomers to the colony wanted more land than they could find in towns already settled, towns which today hold millions of people. So to secure the desired elbow room, some 14 families, less than 70 persons, were willing to risk this venture."

William Wood, Simon Willard, Peter Bulkley and John Jones were the principal founders of the town. The region had already been partly cleared by the Indians and the rolling fields promised ideal farming land. Whether its name arose from the peaceful purchase of land from the Indians under a treaty rare in the annals of American colonization or from the harmony among the settlers themselves is not certain. At any rate, the new community was named Concord.

Transaction Was Simple

Willard, apparently the leader of the group, conducted negotiations with the Indians. Standing in the center of the town, he pointed to the north, south, east and west, told Squaw Sachem, the ruler of the place, her medicine-man husband Wibbacowat, and her right-hand man, Tahattawan, that the newcomers had bought three miles of land in each direction. The Indians smiled, tokens of understanding were exchanged and with this simple ceremony, the settlers officially established themselves.

On the southerly slope of Burying Ground Hill, they built a church and their first homes. These were mere dugouts, so hastily constructed that "they were neither tight nor warm." In these rude shelters, and even in those which supplanted them, the settlers had a hard time. Struggling with the raw land and the climate, and unskilled as hunters, they "cut their bread very thin for a long season."

Had a Hard Pull

"Floods made difficulties, wolves killed sheep and cattle, and so discouraging was the outlook that in 1644 many of the people went away with Jones, and in search of an easier life, settled in Fairfield, Connecticut. Bulkley and Willard, remaining, brought the remnant of the people through to prosperity."

And this prosperity was retained even through the hardships which later years were to bring. During the wars of "King Philip," Concord suffered but a single raid. Its immunity was due largely to the good offices of Bulkley father and son who were regarded by the redskins as "good pray" and by John Hoar, whose reputation permitted him to enter the Indians' camp, and to negotiate successfully the return of a woman captive.

Concord Becomes Important

Meanwhile, the controversy between England and the colonies continued to grow and Concord began to assume a new importance. It was secluded. It was a safe distance from Boston. Its citizens were fearlessly independent. Had they not sent a contingent of men to aid Boston in the overthrow of the haughty Governor Andros? So while Whigs and Tories harangued each other, Concord quietly became the first meeting place for the Provincial Congress and next a hiding place for the military stores which the Congress began to assemble.

The fight at Concord, described so militantly in American public school history books, takes on an almost gentlemanly air when recounted by Mr. French. The nonsuccess of the British was apparently equalled only by their lack of enthusiasm and their courtesy toward the "rebels."

British Not Too Rough

When complaint was brought to General Pitcairn "that the burning of supplies endangered buildings, he gave order to put out the fire. The British were not unduly rough, and when Deacon Thomas Barrett, an old man, could not or would not give information in answer to threats, they let him go. Women and children were not molested, and were successful in saving some public property, and even the church silver, which they hid in a soft-soap barrel."

But the fame resulting from the conflict at Meriam's Corner and the long harrying retreat of the English to Boston was merely a preamble to more widespread renown.

William Emerson, prominent on the day of the fight, had a grandson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, who settled in his grandfather's Manse, attracted other writers to Concord and made the town world-famous.

Hawthorne joined young Emerson, immortalizing the Manse in his "Mosses." Later he bought his own home and lived his curiously retired life. Henry David Thoreau, on the other hand, "travelled extensively in Concord" and spent his two years of "cosmic loafing" in his hut at Walden Pond.

"Little Women" Born There

Bronson Alcott dwelt in Concord intermittently as he returned, disillusioned, from his various experimental ventures and finally established the Concord School of Philosophy, which brought students from all over the country. But Bronson's greatest gift to the world was his daughter, Louisa May Alcott, whose "Little Women" has won the love of millions of readers.

Emerson and Thoreau were strong supporters of the antislavery movement. Thoreau had refused to pay taxes as a protest against the injustice of the Mexican War.

Both men are believed to have taken part in the founding of the Underground Railway for the transporting of slaves to liberty. They welcomed John Brown to Concord and later, when that fanatical gentleman lay in prison following the Harpers Ferry episode, Thoreau delivered his impassioned "Plea for Captain John Brown."

The influence of these and others of the Transcendental group bore fruits in the Civil War. By inspiring young men to fight for the ideals of justice and liberty, "these two Concord writers—philosophers in the broadest sense—served their country most effectively."

Concord's Tercentenary

The following is a program of the main events in the Concord Tercentenary program, being held from Sept. 11-14:

Wednesday, Sept. 11

8:00 p. m.—The Drama of Concord—A Pageant of Three Centuries. Veterans Building.

Thursday, Sept. 12

1:30 p. m.—Dedication of Hapgood Wright Town Forest.
3:30 p. m.—Literary Exercises, State Armory, Everett Street.
8:00 p. m.—The Drama of Concord—A Pageant of Three Centuries. Veterans Building.

Friday, Sept. 13

8:30 p. m.—Tercentenary Ball, State Armory, Everett Street. Music by Cab Calloway and His Band.

Saturday, Sept. 14

10:00 a. m.—Track Meet (Concord-Lexington-Maynard). Emerson Playground.
1:00 p. m.—Military and Civic Parade.
4:30 p. m.—Ball Game (Concord vs. Lincoln). Emerson Playground.
8:00 p. m.—The Drama of Concord—A Pageant of Three Centuries. Veterans Building.

Headquarters for invited guests—D. A. R. Chapter House, Lexington Road.

The Boy Scouts of America of Concord will act as guides and messengers during the week for the General Committee.

President to Find Cash Makes Foes, Babson Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 11—"Bullets never killed an idea," said Roger W. Babson this afternoon in the course of his answer to the question: "What effect will Huey Long's death have on the general political situation and on his Share-the-Wealth movement?"

The promoter of Babson Park spoke at the twenty-second annual National Business Conference here. Mr. Babson's "question box" has become a feature of the annual business meet.

He expressed regret for the Louisiana Senator's death but commented that the third-party movement "was on the wane. Whatever political capital may accrue from his death will benefit President Roosevelt and not the Republicans."

Federal Funds No Worry

"Do you not consider," asked another questioner, "that these billions of dollars which have been given to President Roosevelt will be spent unwisely to assure his re-election?"

"I'm not in the least worried about all this money Mr. Roosevelt has been given," answered Mr. Babson. "The only enemies I've got in this world are the people I've tried to help. The President will find his tremendous relief and other projects will make as many enemies for him as they do friends."

He also stated that living costs are going up during the next few months; that the sales outlook is the best since 1929; that retail sales are substantially above a year ago.

Now Is the Time to Build

"What about inflation?"

"We are involved already in credit inflation. Higher prices are inevitable. My advice is to buy now. Any contemplated building should be done now rather than waiting any longer."

Mr. Babson also stated that in the case of holding companies with no bonds, preferred stock, or serious bank loans, the company's stockholders should have little to fear from new legislation.

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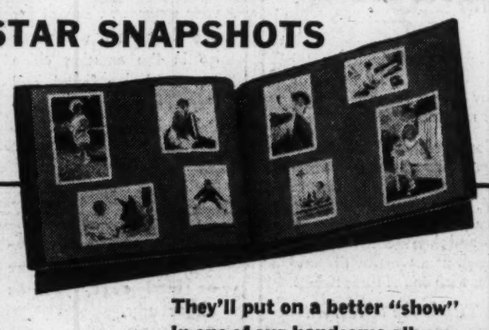

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Huey Long's Father Relates Story of Senator's Boyhood

The circumstances of Senator Long's boyhood days were related to a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who recently spent some time in Louisiana studying the political situation and visited the elder Long's home town to talk with him.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The contrast between father and son—Huey P. Long, the pioneer farmer, and Huey P. Long, the Senator—was little glimpsed by the world. While the restive son loved brilliant publicity, the father clung to his almost primeval acres on the edge of the modest country town of Winnfield, La., and in almost half a century has not moved his home half a mile from where the Kingfish grew up.

Vastly different from the grand entrance to the magnificent state house which the son built is the approach to his father's farm. This is to be found at the end of a lane which abruptly stops at a long, rough swing-gate of unpainted lumber. A gate of the kind customary in the fencing of fields, it is kept closed with a chain, which has to be unwound for entrance.

Beyond the gate slopes a pleasant farm. It is part of the original Long land. It opens a story at variance with a legend of the Senator's origins.

A Commodious Home

Popular thought credits Huey Long with having been a product of poverty, whose early hardships had ingrained in him a sympathy for the toiling which only one of them could feel. Even among his associates in Louisiana politics some have deemed him a "hill billy," descended from those unfortunately poor farmers of unfertile southern land.

If a boy who was brought up in a 16-room house, who as a youngster never had to work, and whose father owned half the townsite, can be regarded as a son of penury, then the current impression of Senator Long's beginnings is well established.

As a youth Huey probably made his nearest acquaintance with privation when born in a log cabin of the first settlers. His father, however, within a year, built a large and comfortable home, where Huey was brought up. It has now vanished, but it did not burn until after Huey had left the family to go off to work as a traveling salesman.

Keeps on Farming

Past 80, Huey P. Long Sr. is still farming—a tall, strong relic of the pioneers who opened this section of northern Louisiana. His face is ruddy, his hair iron-gray, his voice powerful, his thought alert, his manner friendly. He is a rugged, lovable elderly man.

His home is an attractive white bungalow of ample size. True to 70 years of agriculture, he abides on his fields and supervises them. That typical livestock gate barring the road as it halts at his land would be tolerated by none save an incorrigible farmer.

The tie-up of the Long family with Louisiana began 75 years ago. The father of the elder Long then was brought into the South, at the age of 17, on the removal of his parents from Ohio to Mississippi. He remained there until about 35, when he made the rather short transfer to this locality.

Came From Mississippi

"My father and mother came to this State from Mississippi when I was 7½ years old," recalled the senior Long. "They settled five miles east of Winnfield. I grew up there.

"My grandfather was a Methodist preacher and a doctor. My mother had 15 children. She was born in Mississippi. My father was born in Indiana. He was a Yankee. He was with the North during the war, but he stayed here and kept his mouth shut. Several others who didn't were shot.

"I was named Huey after Dr. Huey, who was a doctor in Mississippi, and Pierce after a businessman there."

Mr. Long moved the few miles to where he now is at 34, when he bought a farm of 320 acres in that early period of low land prices. Huey P. Long Jr. was born on Aug. 30, 1893. At the time he was 8 years old a railroad was built to Winnfield, then but a little village. Within two years homes were erected all over his father's place, except the 60 acres his father now lives on. Winnfield became the county seat. It is cited in the last census as a town of 3700.

Owns Half the Town

"I came here in 1886," the Kingfish's father related in reviewing this part of the family chronicle. "I bought eight quarters—eight forties.

"Fully half of this town is on my land. It was my farm. I gave the streets in half the town, from the hotel to the east side of the corporation.

"I liked wide streets. One time I made a mistake in giving land for only a 25-foot street, when it should have been 40. The man I had sold the land to fronting the street would not give up the extra strip, and so I paid $125 myself to get enough for the widening.

"Once in the early days of the town, when there was some talk of its moving elsewhere, me and a neighbor of mine thought we would buy the balance of the town and keep it for our own use.

"When the Methodists rooted us out, I bought the land the Baptist Church and parsonage is on and deeded it to the Baptists of Winnfield."

First Lived in Cabin

The pioneer did not boast of landed exploits nor dwell on them but slipped into talk of farming.

Then he came to the homes he had made here, and to Huey.

"The house I first lived in when I bought the land, was built six months before I was born," he noted. "The man who entered the land built it in 1852. It was a log cabin. Huey was born there.

"I had 10 children. Huey was, I think, the eighth. I'd have to count to see—seven, eight, nine, ten—yes, Huey was the eighth child.

"I built a new house just a little way off on the same street, and we moved there. Huey was then about a year old. I had a good house. It had eight rooms above and eight below—the same number of rooms above as below. I had a waterworks and lights above just as downstairs. Huey was brought up there."

The site of this house is still marked by the trees once in the lawn.

"I sent Huey to school as long as there was a school that could be started," resumed the pioneer.

"He never had to work a day in the field only as he wanted to in his life."

Huey Learned Typesetting

Huey's oldest brother, Julius T. Long of Shreveport, La., remarks, "The only work Huey Jr. did in his boyhood days' was setting type afternoons and on Saturdays until he went on the road as a salesman at the age of 16."

"A teacher wanted him to quit because he was too far advanced," continued the Senator's father. "I went to the schoolhouse and told the teacher we wanted him to go on as far as he could. We ousted that teacher, in fact we ousted three."

Those were days before the present school system came in, when school money was scarce, good teachers uncommon, and school management informal.

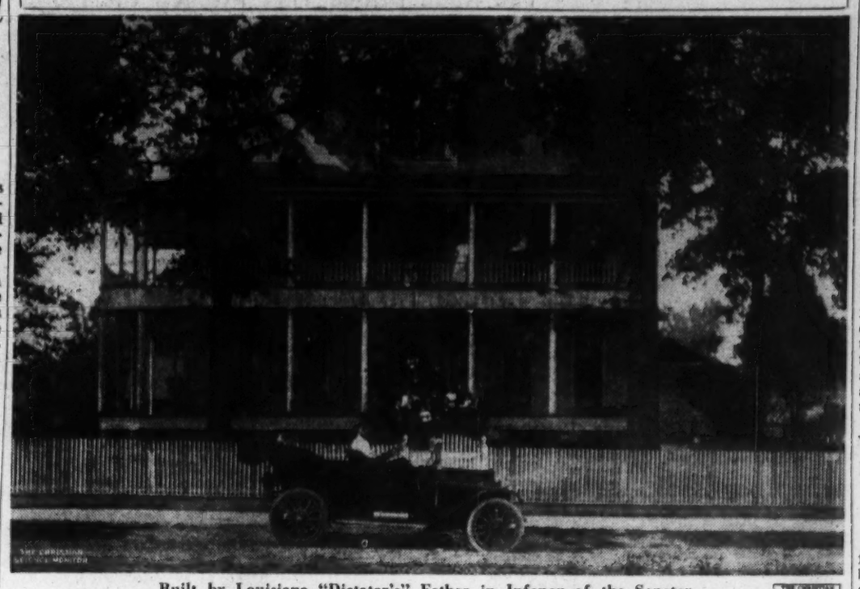
"We were not so well fixed," added Mr. Long, "at the time when some of our boys were ready to go to the university."

Brother Helped Huey

Huey's brother Julius, however, stepped in to help. He had completed a law course at Tulane University, New Orleans, in 1907 with eight months' attendance, had returned home and been elected district attorney in 1912. Julius relates that in the middle of his first term he planned and financed an eight months' law course for Huey at Tulane.

With this aid Huey quit the road to study law, about the time he became old enough to vote. Three years later, at 24, he made his first campaign for office, that of railroad commisioner, and by wining began his remarkable political career. In that race his brother Julius managed his campaign and wrote the principal statements and articles put out for Huey. Seventeen years later, in 1935, Huey was finishing his term as United States Senator and thinking of running for President.

Huey Long Reared in Commodious Home



Built by Louisiana "Dictator's" Father in Infancy of the Senator
His 16-Room House at Winnfield Burned to the Ground Some Years Ago. He Now Lives in an Attractive Bungalow. Mr. Long, an Octogenarian, Still Oversees His Farm. Owned Half of the Town's Land

Long's Powers Taken Over by Governor

(Continued from Page 1)

the father-in-law of Dr. Carl A. Weiss Jr., who fatally wounded Senator Long, is Judge of the 13th judicial district.

The bill was interpreted as placing Judge Pavy in a district in which the Long forces could command enough votes to defeat Pavy in the next election.

Antiadministrationists today began to show a more spirited attitude toward the Long legislation.

Senator Calvin Schwing of Plaquemine, who had not occupied his seat for many months, was present today and voted against controversial acts.

"Share-Our-Wealth" Clubs

The Rev. Gerald K. Smith of Shreveport, organizer of Long's national "share-our-wealth" clubs, announced that representatives of the Louisiana clubs had accepted the leadership of Governor Allen in that movement and had pledged their loyalty to him in his efforts to carry on the wealth redistribution program sponsored by Long.

While the capital continued to be deluged with expressions of condolence over the passing of Senator Long, demands were made from anti-Long quarters for repeal of the dictatorship.

James M. Thomson, publisher of the New Orleans Item and Morning Tribune, whose papers have opposed the political policies of Long, called for peace and demanded dictatorship repeal.

"Long's death, viewed from its public effect, should give Louisiana a political breathing spell," his statement said.

"The law which he enacted to buttress and extend his dictatorship must be repealed.

"Independent, representative men must be put in places of power by the people and then, and only then, will there be peace in Louisiana, with the State restored to its right place in the Union."

Crucial Time in State

L. K. Nicholson, president of the Times-Picayune Publishing Company, issued a statement on the Louisiana political situation in which he urged the people to "resume self-government." He said in part:

"Now is the crucial time for the people of Louisiana to resume self-government. Confusion now reigns in that camp once molded to a dominant will, and it will become worse confounded as each petty chieftain tries to unfurl his banner and finds rivals clutching at it. Long held power through force and skill, coupled with an amazing mastery of men's foibles.

"If a new structure is to arise from the ruins, a structure clean within and without, willing hands must bend quickly to the task. If they do not, we shall see the State torn for months, perhaps years, by a series of petty squabbles among factional chiefs, with the taxpayers meeting the mounting cost. If they do, Louisianians will cease to be a reproach to themselves and become again a free and self-governing people."

Plea for Co-operation

On top of that the Louisiana Square Deal Association, through James L. Mehaffey, an active member of the anti-Long group, reaffirmed its platform to destroy the dictatorship.

In a plea for unity, Mehaffey issued a statement in which he called for toleration of "nothing but clear-visioned honesty."

"All political controversy must be put aside and a united effort made to establish true and complete justice," the statement said. "Personalities and individual gains are not important when we realize that our state has been torn by political troubles that have lowered her prestige in our nation."

"The people of Louisiana need now perhaps, more than ever in the past," he said, "to work together with calm and honest determination to establish harmony and confidence within our State."

Jury Renders Verdict

The inquest called to establish the cause of Senator Long's death resulted in a verdict from the East Baton Rouge Parish coroner's jury that he "came to his death from gunshot wounds of a homicidal character." As is customary in Louisiana, the verdict did not fix responsibility for the act.

Inability to round up the bodyguards who pumped their guns into Dr. C. A. Weiss Jr. until they had riddled him with 61 bullet holes forced postponement until next week of the inquest into the eye specialist's death. The general impression among officials was that the bodyguards would be absolved.

The body of Senator Huey P. Long will lie in state in the marble-walled rotunda of the $5,000,000 capitol he erected and used as the scene of many of his major political triumphs.

For 27 hours, from 1 p. m., Wednesday, until 4 p. m., Thursday, Louisianans will be permitted to pay tribute to the man who for nearly eight years ruled them with an iron fist.

Long's 'Cabinet' Included Roosevelt, Hoover, Smith

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept 10 (AP).—Senator Huey P. Long spent an hour in Harrisburg 10 days ago discussing his forthcoming book, "My First Days in the White House," with the publishers, the Harrisburg Telegraph and the Telegraph Press.

The "Kingfish" talked over the book, in the details of which he seemed already to be living with his cabinet—including Franklin D. Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover and Alfred E. Smith.

Senator Long seemed sincere in every detail of his imaginative glimpse into the future. He seemed to feel that he was in the White House. His cabinet was completed. Roosevelt was Secretary of the Navy; Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. Senator William E. Borah of Idaho was Secretary of State.

Smedley D. Butler was Secretary of War, with Senator James Couzens of Michigan at the head of the Treasury. Frank Murphy of Michigan, Governor General of the Philippines, was Attorney General and Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown of Tennessee, Secretary of the Interior. Edward Keating of Colorado was assigned the post of Secretary of Labor.

Long visioned Al Smith as director of the budget. Many other prominent and influential in political, business and financial life of the nation were "chosen" for important posts. John D. Rockefeller Jr. and Winthrop W. Aldrich, of the Chase National Bank, were among those financially described as helping draft the "share-the-wealth" plan, the backbone of the "administration." The Government was to seize all wealth, but business, commerce and industry would be operated under private control.

Victorian Official Urges Ban on Drink

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Immunity from road traffic dangers will never be achieved until every licensed driver becomes a total abstainer, according to E. R. Stafford, Victorian police magistrate.

Speaking after an inquiry into a fatal accident at Bendigo, Mr. Stafford suggested that in the meantime the public highways would be made safer if all authorities followed the example set recently by the Bendigo City Council banning the open bar at all social functions in the Town Hall, and in all other ways lessening as far as possible the facilities for obtaining liquor at such functions in the city and country.

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Woman Gives All to Start New School Against Alcohol

(Continued from Page 1)

pose of training teachers in connection with the Frances Willard five-point program," she wrote. "The money is to be available early in October."

The training school for the establishment of which Mrs. Smalley's gift was made, was authorized on the recommendation of the executive committee last week, and, it was announced today, it will be established in Evanston, Ill., under the personal supervision of Miss Bertha Rachel Palmer, director of scientific temperance instruction.

Open Jan. 1 to April 1, 1936

The school will be open from Jan. 1 to April 1, 1936, and will afford instruction on the alcohol problem to all who may desire to take the course, whether they are commissioned by the various state W.C.T.U. organizations, by the department of education, or who will take the course as individuals who wish thorough training in the newest scientific knowledge regarding the alcohol problem. The training school is primarily intended to provide additions to the national staff of field instructors on this subject.

Establishment of this school is regarded by members of the union as one of the major projects of the Willard centenary fund program of the national organization.

Is Practical Teacher

Miss Palmer was for six years state superintendent of public instruction in North Dakota and is widely regarded as one of the foremost experts on the scientific appraisal of the liquor question. She has been director of the department of scientific temperance instruction of the National Woman's Christan Temperance Union for nearly two years, carrying on a nationwide program.

In her work she neither lectures nor addresses her audience, but teaches, using practical methods and demonstrating with specimens the characteristic action of alcohol upon inanimate and animate substances.

Using blackboards and charts, she attempts to show that the actions upon inanimate substances provide the reason alcohol is necessary in industries, but that when taken into the body in beer, wine or other drinks, these same actions are injurious to living tissues.

World Scope of W. C. T. U.

The international scope of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union work was stressed by Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, veteran prohibition worker and president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in a radio address last night.

Mrs. Boole declared that while the organization she heads is primarily a temperance body, it is also active in promoting peace, being a member of the Women's Disarmament Committee, with headquarters in Geneva.

"We study how to prevent war," she said. "We are promoting world friendship and helping nations to understand one another."

People all over the world are accepting increased responsibility for the conduct of temperance work and national organizations are increasing in efficiency, Mrs. Boole continued.

Funds for 19 Countries

In addition to sending out workers in these fields, the world organization is giving financial help to 19 countries where the temperance movement has not yet become self-supporting, she added.

"This convention is a demonstration of the strength of the W. C. T. U. in the United States," Mrs. Boole said, "but even though the liquor traffic is relegalized, the fact that the W. C. T. U. stands consistently for good government freed from domination of the liquor traffic is constantly realized in Washington and in other state capitals.

"In England the British W. C. T. U. led the fight against the brewers' program to increase drinking among youth, while in Scotland the Scottish union is promoting dry areas and in Ulster they are upholding the Sunday closing law."

New Fruit Beverages

The department of non-alcoholic fruit products made public recipes for new and appetizing fruit beverages for popular use as a part of their program for combating "social drinking." One of these beverages is called "November Chill" and was described as a "cranberry beverage, especially appropriate in stemmed glasses for the heavy holiday dinner or with iced snow in frappé glasses for lighter occasions"; others were "huckle grin," for young peoples' parties; "Harlemesque," watermelon crushed to a liquid; "rhubarb punch," "New England blackberry cup" and "barley water," for "the athletically minded."

It was announced that a new booklet "packed with old and new recipes for refreshing non-alcoholic beverages" would be printed soon.

The report of the credentials committee, summarizing convention registration, shows that approximately 1000 officers, delegates and representatives from 47 states, of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo are here for the convention.

Cites Power of Press

American newspapers have it in their power to determine what shall be done about the liquor problem in the United States, Dr. H. E. Woolever, of Washington, D. C., told the convention.

"The press of the nation will determine the future of the liquor problem in the United States and the people may determine, if they will, what attitude the press will take," Dr. Woolever said. "If the press of the nation will simply report the truth unvarnished concerning the benefits and the evils of the liquor traffic, that traffic will be outlawed again within 10 years."

"Illustrating how "the greatest educational medium in the country," is being employed for distillers' propaganda, Dr. Woolever cited a current newspaper campaign.

Power of Advertising

"At the present time," he declared, "the distillers and the maltters are buying up the influence of the press in carrying on a great piece of educational propaganda with the idea of getting the youth and the women to become patrons of their trade.

"This week a great distilling organization is bombarding the readers of the daily press along the Atlantic seaboard in an effort to persuade the people to use a certain brand of whisky. They are thus employing the greatest educational medium in the country.

"This whole educational program is one-sided," he continued, "as it tries to persuade people that there are certain benefits to be derived from the use of alcoholic liquors, whereas the fact is that there are only evils. But no one is paying millions of dollars to the press to publish the facts concerning the public wrongs being wrought.

Declaring that "10 newspapers in this country could bring about rigid restriction of the liquor traffic," Dr. Woolever cited the result of a survey he had made of the editorial policy of a number of newspapers in the past 10 days.

Rural Press Largely Dry

"The survey shows," he said, "that the rural press is generally dry, and refuses to carry liquor advertising. Most of the city dailies are carrying liquor advertising, but only one editor covered by the survey admitted that this kind of advertising influenced the news columns regarding the alcoholic problem. One powerful chain of newspapers known as the Gannett chain refuses to carry any type of liquor advertising."

The advertising agency was characterized as "the enemy of good radio," in an address by Mme. Yolanda Merro-Irion, of New York City. The agency, she said, "produces most of the programs which cultural people object to and writes out the continuity they find so boring."

"If it were up to the radio companies themselves," she continued, "I think the job of reforming would be much easier. In justice to the Columbia Broadcasting System, it must be said that it has taken a long step forward in limiting its advertising announcements. The means of combating this is, if you object, to write and tell the company why. It is the only effective means of getting better radio."

Bids for the 1936 convention were received from St. Louis, Mo., and Tulsa, Okla.

Jingle, Jingle, Clop-Clop—Whoa!

Wide World

Before Days of Trolley and Bus

Left to Right—Mrs. George Simon, J. Herbert Todd, Miss Jane Cotter, With Mr. H. C. Mills in the Rear and the Children, Arthur and Peter Kelley, in Front, as They Boarded a Horse-Drawn Car of Another Era, at the Westchester Country Club Horse Show Held in Rye, N. Y.

What's Going On In the Arts

Koussevitzky at Helsingfors

DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, long distinguished as an interpreter of the music of Jan Sibelius, will open the Sibelius Festival at Helsingfors, Finland, Friday, conducting the Stadt-orchester. By the composer's request, the program will include the tone poem, "Tapiola." The Seventh and the Second Symphonies will also be played.

Before sailing for America on Sept. 19, Dr. Koussevitzky will open the Music Festival at Stockholm, Sweden, the previous evening. His program in Stockholm will consist of P. E. Bach's Concerto for Strings, Sibelius's Symphony No. 7 and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5.

Dr. Koussevitzky will sail from Gothenburg on the motorliner Gripsholm, which is due in New York Sept. 28. He will immediately assemble the Boston Symphony Orchestra in rehearsal for the season's opening in Symphony Hall, Oct. 11.

People's Symphony

THE People's Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Fabien Sevitzky, will open its sixteenth season on Oct. 27. There will be ten concerts, scheduled for every third Sunday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock.

Mr. Sevitzky, in this, his third season with the orchestra, will continue his policy of presenting a work by an American composer at each concert.

The list of guest artists includes Harold Bauer, pianist; Edwin Franko Goldman, guest conductor; Lea Luboshutz, violinist; Mildred Dilling, harpist; Frances Blaisdell, flutist; Maria Koussevitzky, soprano, and Edwin Fowler, baritone. The Sevitzky Vocal Ensemble will also be heard in several concerts.

Concord Art Association

WITH the increasing road facilities, Concord, Mass., is becoming a mere suburb for the persistent gallery-trotter who cannot miss anything of interest in art matters. It has been the custom of the Concord Art Association to give a few displays during the summer. From present indications it is carrying the exhibiting season into the autumn. During September there are on view, in the large and small galleries, water colors by a number of native aquarellists. Most of them are well known, their mannerisms a signature; a few are initiates so far as we are concerned.

In the ensemble the pictures are harmonious. Most of them treat of the beauty, the quaintness, the variety in the New England landscape and seacoast. A few still rely upon foreign sources of inspiration. The quality of skill is average, emerging at times to distinction, and even, in a moment or two, to virtuosity. We have had a good, solid tradition in water color in New England and it is not especially to our credit to merely understand the "feel" of the medium. We have been taught by notable forebears to be thrifty in the use of the brush, circumspect in handling of composition and bold in application of color. The hesitant hand, the sluggish brush lose whatever good the medium contains. In Concord, if we look carefully, we shall find that even the average performer possesses a certain dash and liberation, that generally, if he errs, it is in the direction of shallowness, want of insight. There is a certain smugness, with easy, quick performance, a certain inexcusable satisfaction with obviously pleasing effect, a lazy dependence upon what is conventionally appealing.

Among the contributors are Sally Cross Bill, Elliott O'Hara, Elizabeth Lee, Vladimir Pavlosky, Prescott M. M. Jones, J. Olaf Olson and Frank Benson. Kay Peterson contributes a good atmospheric portrait of Percé Fisherman, illustrating again the attraction of the Gaspé Peninsula. Stevan Dohanos's contribution of portrayals of the settlements of the poor in Pittsburgh casts a dark cloud across the idyllic sweetness of his neighbors. Miniaturelike, his aquarelles tell a sinister story, employing lines and colors and contrasts to characterize the doleful atmosphere. A contrast indeed with the sunshine, the freedom, the frivolity of the other exhibitors.

D. A.

World Court Month by Month

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Early in October the World Court will hold a new session. The necessity for this session has arisen through the passing of Dr. Walther Schücking, the German judge, on Aug. 25. Dr. Schücking had been a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration from 1921 to 1934 and belonged to a large number of international and other learned societies. Sept. 25, 1930, when a new general election of judges of the World Court took place, Dr. Schücking was elected judge by the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations.

* * *

The next session of the World Court will be mainly dedicated to filling the vacancy left by Dr. Schücking in the various chambers. For technical reasons, the election of his successor as a judge in the World Court cannot be expected before September, 1936, partly on account of the time limits for proposing candidates.

* * *

As regards the other vacancy in the World Court, to fill the place of Mineikiro Adatci, who passed on early this year, reasonable expectations here are that Mr. Harakaru Nagaoka, once Japanese Minister at The Hague, will be elected. As usual his candidacy has been prepared through diplomatic channels. The election will take place after the election of the new Council of the League of Nations, probably about Sept. 20. On the other hand, there is always room for surprises, the vote of the Assembly and Council being secret.

Meanwhile, the liquidation of the Chaco War has taken another step in the direction of the World Court. There is now a deadlock in the peace negotiations between Bolivia and Paraguay and the two parties are now concentrating their efforts on an attempt to bring the questions on which they are unable to agree before the World Court. The exchange of prisoners is just such a question.

* * *

Another case for the Court is looming up, namely the Leticia dispute between Colombia and Peru. The agreement between the two neighbors disposing of the Leticia trouble, concluded at Rio de Janeiro on May 24, 1934, is expected to be ratified in October. The Peruvian Congress approved the "protocol of peace, friendship and co-operation" on November 3, 1934. After the ratification by Colombia the two parties are expected to avail themselves of the clause in the Rio agreement, which provides for jurisdiction by the World Court.

* * *

Article 7 of the protocol of Rio says: Colombia and Peru solemnly bind themselves not to make war on each other nor to employ force, directly or indirectly, as a means of solving their present problems or any others that may arise hereafter. If, in any eventuality, they fail to solve such problems by direct negotiations, either of the High Contracting parties may have recourse to the procedure established by Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, nor may the jurisdiction of the Court be excluded or limited by any reservations that either party may have made when subscribing to the optional clause. This clause provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in any legal question.

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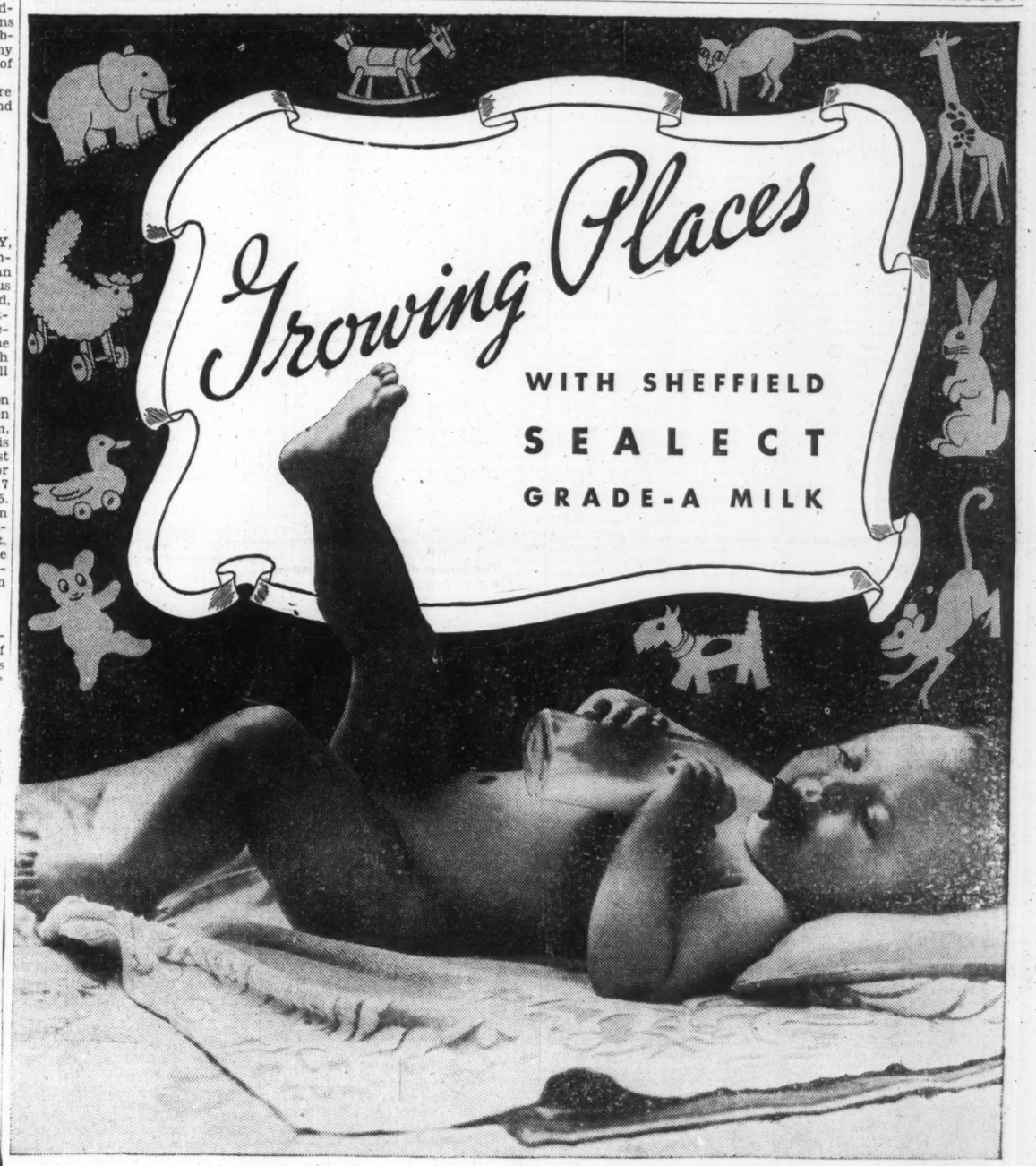

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Unseen Forces Challenge War

Deeply Grounded Peace Movement Draws From Spiritual Springs to Aid Beginnings of International Organization—Present Age, Disinclined to Political Building, Called On to Integrate World

(Continued from Page 1)

it is no longer safe to shirk any responsibilities in helping mankind to revive its hopes of peace and security.

Previous articles in this series have discussed some of the deeply-rooted problems that the League of Nations idea today has to face. It is the purpose of this contribution to consider some of the less tangible but no less vital aspects of the League idea, and to point to some of the pitfalls that hinder our thought on the subject.

In any political institution, there are two distinct aspects which should not be confused. In the British constitution, for example, there is that strange conglomeration of customs and laws that could only be collected by searching untold thousands of documents. There is also that element of the constitution that resides in the thought of the British people, who make this ill-assorted constitution one of the most efficient in the world by their attitude toward it—by their respect for tradition and their willingness to accept change in moderation according as the need arises.

Invisible League

In the same way there are two aspects of the League of Nations. There is the visible and in many ways imperfect expression in the existing organization at Geneva. Behind this is humanity's yearning for peace, its "philanthropic passions," in the words of President Wilson, "its passion of pity, its passion of human sympathy, its pasion of human friendliness and helpfulness"—all that volume of human idealism that brought about the formation of the League in the first instance and that as surely stands back of it today. The League idea has been likened by William James to a sandbank gradually forming in a stormy sea.

Without that greater League in human thought, the Geneva beginnings could not for a moment continue. With it, the newly-founded society can never be destroyed. It may be crushed through temporary want of faith, but it must rise again after fresh purification by fire and sword. When the League idea sustained its shattering blow as Geneva seemed powerless to prevent Japan's resort to arms in Manchuria, its supporters were dismayed not so much at the threatened eclipse of the League, for that could only be temporary, as at the promise of more heavy punishment for humanity before the protective hand of the League could be restored.

Peace Has Deep Hold

It seemed as though humanity would only cry for a régime of peace when reduced to the condition of that "little limping group of wounded Italian soldiers," whom President Wilson described as coming to him, when in Italy after the World War, to present a petition in favor of the League of Nations.

Yet however much the world may resound today with the rattling of swords and the cheers of mobs roused by inflaming propaganda to ecstatic support of national adventures in arms, those forces which stood for a society of nations 15 years ago are the same today as then. When the clouds of the war-makers have blown away, and the worthlessness of their gains have been recognized, the vast body of quiet conviction and silent faith behind the idea of a League for peace will move forward with irresistible weight.

One need not search far for evidences of the firm hold of this peace idea. Americans today, regardless of what their government may decree, are foremost among its upholders. Since Edward Ginn nearly 30 years ago gave a first $1,000,000 to the endowment of peace, followed by Andrew Carnegie with $10,000,000 and a Palace of Peace at The Hague, the peace idea has grown in the country until there are at present more than 100 societies working for peace, with most of the outstanding preachers and university presidents indefatigable workers in the same cause.

Multiple Evidence

In Britain the fact that 97 per cent of 12,000,000 votes backed the League in a recent referendum came as an unexpected reminder of the real strength of the League idea among the less articulate citizenry.

As this article is being written, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is conducting a campaign for 50,000,000 signaturers of men and women throughout the world in a peace mandate to the governments, and the representative youth of the universities of 24 nations is meeting at Geneva to support the League. A few days before, the World Alliance for International Friendship, meeting at Montreux, Switz., and drawing delegates from 30 countries, issued an appeal, stating: "A new foundation must be laid through a firm determination to banish war by promoting arbitration and general disarmament, by engendering respect for treaties, and by strengthening and making more effective the League of Nations."

At the same time, another great meeting, that of the International Christian Endeavor conference, bringing 5000 delegates from 27 countries to Budapest, was declared to be the largest peace meeting ever held in that city.

Such evidence, which can be multiplied indefinitely, indicates the overwhelming presence of that greater League in human thought that makes the growth of the visible League substantial and inevitable.

Responds to World Opinion

In view of this fact, it is the less easy to explain the confusion of thought that characterizes the League's outspoken critics. Leaving aside those who merely ridicule the League as the fumbling handiwork of idealists and who, in their firm loyalty to the national arms idea, neither present, nor desire to present, any improvement on the Geneva organization, one finds a tendency to give the League credit for some minor settlements and for much good work of a nonpolitical nature. But the League, one is told, is no better than the governments that form it—in other words it is a collection of astute politicians who have for the time being transferred their wiles from the chancelleries to the halls of Geneva.

To make this charge is to ignore the steady effect of world opinion on the delegates at Geneva; it is to ignore the fact that the League, despite its failures, is becoming so effective a medium for the expression of world opinion that the role of the leader about to embark on war is becoming more and more embarrassing to sustain; it is to ignore such significant signs as the fact that in the British Government—the most potent democracy as yet enrolled in the League—one powerful faction of younger members in the Cabinet, led by Anthony Eden, is waging a determined fight to strengthen the influence of the League.

Long-Range View Needed

Again, the League is said to have been vitiated by too close a tie with the Versailles Treaty. It is accused of having assumed too static a form—that is, incapable of adapting itself to the needs of nations that must progress or expand.

Here is a typical short-range criticism of a singularly long-range institution. What importance can it be in the long run that a concern with a prospective life of thousands of years ahead of it has a few paragraphs that need changing? The League has only been in existence some 15 years. It can scarcely make vital changes in its constitution until the foremost democracy of the world can make up its mind to take its seat and assume its rightful responsibilities. Constitutional defects are surely the least of its defects in the eyes of those who have its interest at heart.

Finally, it is said that the League is dominated by France or some other country and that foreign entanglements await the nation drawn into Geneva's toils. President Wilson replied to these critics in his own country by saying: "I cannot imagine how they can be Americans and set up a doctrine of careful selfishness thought out to the last detail . . . I have heard nothing except: 'Will it not be dangerous for us to help the world?'"

United States Holds Aloof

If, however, the criticism arises less from selfishness than from fearfulness, it at least shows a strange inability to imagine the difference that the addition of the great democracy of America would make in Geneva's counsels. It overlooks the obvious fact that some nations are hard put to it to help perpetuate the League and at the same time work for their own self-preservation, and that with America's entry into the League some of the difficulties would automatically disappear.

The most fundamental necessity for the League—without which it can only operate imperfectly—is its completeness. The League requires full representation of all nations worthy of the name. The purpose of such a complete membership, as President Taft pointed out in his speech at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on March 4, 1919, is an arrangement which will disentangle all the alliances of the world, for entanglements come from selfish combinations against someone else, not from arrangements with all the world

The voice of confused criticism in the different countries is scornful and loud, but let it not deceive us into forgetting the presence of that great urge for peace in the thought of mankind that is the true foundation for what we see in its imperfect form at Geneva. There is nothing confused about this "Affirmation of Christian Faith" made by a great collection of churchmen two years ago:

Affirmation of Faith

"We are convinced:

"1. That God at this time is calling the nations of the world to learn to live as one family;

"2. That the machinery of international co-operation provided by the League of Nations, while not yet perfect, affords the best available means of applying the principles of the Gospel of Christ to stop war, to provide justice, and to organize peace;

"3. That the application of these principles constitutes the only practical politics at the present time.

"4. That Christian people should pray, and resolve that by these means faith shall be kept, confidence restored, and there shall be no more war."

Nor is there confusion in the words of another great laborer for peace when, on her appointment as fondateur of the then active Association for International Conciliation, Mary Baker Eddy wrote in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," page 283:

"To aid in this holy purpose is the leading impetus of my life. Many years have I prayed and labored for the consummation of 'on earth peace, good will toward men.' May the fruits of said grand Association, pregnant with peace, find their birthright in divine Science."

Wordsworth Museum Opens in Grasmere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grasmere, Eng.

A PERMANENT museum of relics connected with the poet William Wordsworth was opened recently in Grasmere by Mr. John Masefield, the present Poet Laureate. This museum is near Dove Cottage, where Wordsworth lived from 1799 until 1808. It was here that Wordsworth wrote much of his finest poetry, and the surrounding scenery of mountain and lakes inspired a great deal of the best work that he did elsewhere. Here he later entertained such famous people as Sir Walter Scott, Charles Lamb, Sir Humphrey Davy, Robert Southey, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Thomas de Quincey.

President Acts to Save Public Works Program

(Continued from Page 1)

terial cost. Yet these are the very complaints that the President is just now leveling against the $1,500,000,000 worth of projects that Mr. Ickes' PWA has submitted.

Show Lack of Foresight

The present situation appears to be due primarily to a lack of foresight. The works program from its start has been marked by experiment and by switching from one policy to another.

The President ruled that the cost of a single project per man employed must not exceed $1100. Many communities pared down estimates to bring them within that figure, only to find that now the average has been slipped down to about $700.

If he follows Mr. Hopkins's advice now in banning all but a few large public works projects, Mr. Roosevelt may feel considerable political reaction from hundreds of communities which will have their ire aroused when they find that their pet projects have been turned down in Washington.

Flooded by Pleas

Scores of letters and telegrams from congressmen, and from state, county and municipal officials are said to be pouring into Hyde Park asking the President to spare their projects. Mr. Ickes, it is understood, is warning the President today that dire political consequences may result if these projects are scrapped by the hundreds as Mr. Hopkins advises.

Mr. Hopkins is not being arbitrary in his veto of PWA projects. The key section of his works progress organization now is the project control division, headed by W. M. Cotton, which is working day and night judging applications on the basis of the jobs they will afford in communities where they are needed.

Little Progress Made

The $4,000,000,000, President Roosevelt has said, must give work to 3,500,000 people. The project control section has divided these totals in counties and gives its approval only to those projects which will do their share toward solving the problem given them by President Roosevelt.

As a whole, the projects approved resemble the best of those created under the old CWA, with the "leaf-raking" type left out.

It is almost a whole year since the works program began to take shape in administration councils. The plan was presented to Congress in January, passed in April. Five months have elapsed but the number of persons put to work is still under 1,000,000. Government offices are working hard to fulfill the President's promise that it must be at its peak by Nov. 1.

'Flying Fish' Sold In Paris Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Twenty thousand passengers arrived at Le Bourget, the Paris airport, recently, packed—like sardines—in one plane. A small fleet of fast motor vans met the plane and rushed them to the principal shopping centers of the capital.

It was the inaugural trip of a new service whereby sardines caught off the Britanny coast in the neighborhood of Le Croisic are rushed to the nearest airport at Nantes, sent to Paris by plane and sold in the shops of the capital that same day. Fresh sardines are a highly appreciated delicacy which until now has been but rarely enjoyed in Paris as the fish keep fresh only a very short time.

League Hears Britain Back Sanctity of Its Covenant

GENEVA, Sept. 11 (AP) — Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, addresing the League of Nations Asembly and alluding to the Italo-Ethiopian crisis, asserted today that calm, dispassionate consideration was impossible "in an atmosphere of war."

"It has been suggested," Sir Samuel said, "not only that British national opinion as well as the attitude of the United Kingdom Government is animated by some lower motive than fidelity to the League, but also that even this fidelity to the League cannot be relied upon.

"It is unjust and dangerously misleading to hold or to encourage such allusions.

Unwavering Fidelity

"The attitude of His Majesty's Government has always been one of unwavering fidelity to the League and all that it stands for, and the case now before us is no exception, but, on the contrary, continuance of that rule.

"The recent response of public opinion shows how completely the nation supports the Government in full acceptance of the obligations of League membership, which have often been proclaimed as the keynote of its foreign policy.

"It is to the principles of the league, not to any particular manifestation, that the British nation has demonstrated its adherence.

"Any other view at once underestimates our good faith and is an imputation on our sincerity.

"In conformity with its precise and explicit obligation to the League stand, my country stands with it for collective maintenance of the Covenant in its entirety and particularly for steady, collective resistance to all acts of unprovoked aggression.

Bridge to Europe

"The attitude of the British nation for the last few weeks has clearly demonstrated the fact that this is no variable, unreliable sentiment, but a principle of international conduct to which they and their Government now hold with firm, enduring universal persistence.

"There, then, is the British attitude toward the Covenant. I cannot believe that it will be changed so long as the League remains an effective body, and the main bridge between the United Kingdom and the Continent remains intact."

"When the world is stirred by excitement over the Ethiopian controversy and feeling runs high on one side and the other, it is easy to say something that may make the situation more critical and the task of the Council more difficult," he said.

Free Discussion

"Nonetheless, I feel we should be shirking responsibilities if we did not hold the general discussion that is always associated with a meeting of the Assembly and if those of us who hold strong views as to League and its future did not frankly and boldly express them."

"I shall begin by reaffirming support of the League by the Government I represent and the interest of the British people in collective security," he said.

"British public opinion was solidly behind the League when it was founded. Some may have thought our support due to selfish motives. It may have been imagined that possessing interests and territories over the whole world, we would naturally be anxious to support an institution that might be used for keeping things as they were. Or that great states being exhausted from war, wished to bring in small countries to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them.

No Selfish Motives

"If these suspicions are still in anyone's mind, let him once and for all dispel them. The British people supported the League for no selfish motives.

"They had seen the old system of alliances unable to prevent a world war. As practical men and women they wished to find a more effective instrument for peace.

"After four years of devastation, they are determined to do their utmost to prevent another such calamity falling not only on themselves but on the whole world.

"They are determined to throw the whole weight of their strength into the scales of international peace and order. They are deeply and genuinely moved by a great ideal.

"It is the fashion sometimes in the world today—a foolish fashion like many others in the world today—to scoff at such ideals.

Modern Argument

"What is the use, say modern critics, of collective action when individual strength is more simple and more swift to apply more directly its appeal to national sentiment? What is the good of working for peace when the whole history of the world shows that war is the only way of settling great issues?

"These questions ring every day in our ears. The day-to-day events of recent history have made it impossible for us to ignore the strength of the argument behind them.

"Nonetheless in spite of the grim experiences of the past and in spite of worship of force in the present, the British people have clung to their ideal and they are not prepared to abandon it.

"It is because they cling to this ideal that they would be deeply shocked if the structure of peace to which they have given constant support were irrevocably shattered.

A Duty

"I have ventured to make this reference to British opinion not for the purpose of prejudicing the Council's action or compromising its efforts for peace, and still less for the purpose of embittering the feeling already bitter enough.

"It is, however, necessary when the League is in a time of real difficulty for the representative of the United Kingdom to state his view and make it as clear as he can that:

"First, His Majesty's Government and the British people maintain their support of the League and its ideals as the most effective way of ensuring peace, and

"Second, that this belief in the necessity of preserving the League is our sole interest in the present controversy; no selfish imperialist motives enter our minds at all."

League Not Super-State

Taking up the most practical method for asserting collective influence and achieving peaceful objectives, Sir Samuel declared the League is not a super-state.

"The League is what its member states make it," he said, adding that if it succeeds it is because its members have the will power to apply the principles of the covenant while if it fails it is because the members lack the will power to fulfill their obligations.

"Collective security, by which is meant the organization of peace and prevention of war by collective means, is in its perfect form not a simple but a complex conception," the British Foreign Secretary said. "It means much more than what is commonly called sanctions. It means not merely Article XVI but the whole Covenant.

Sanctity of Treaties

"It assumes the scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations. Its foundation is a series of fundamental obligations freely accepted by members of the League to submit any dispute likely to lead to war to peaceful methods of settlement according to a procedure provided by the Covenant and not to resort to war for settlement of these disputes in violation of the Covenant."

The British Secretary asserted that the spirit of war, "even perhaps of war for war's sake, has raised its head in more places than one," adding that "from the growing fear of war" armaments are increasing, even in Britain, therefore "a vicious circle of insecurity has been set up."

The Covenant of the League admits the possibility of changes, Sir Samuel said, but "they will have to come about by consent, not by dictation; by agreement, and not by unilateral action; by peaceful means, and not by war or threat of war."

Prolonged applause welcomed Britain's firm declaration as Sir Samuel Hoare finished, picked up his manuscript, and descended to the floor.

Other delegates arose conversing animatedly, but Baron Aloisi for several minutes remained motionless in his seat.

Oranges Develop Expense Accounts Puzzling Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANAHEIM, Calif.—Citrus growers of this community are going to school—a school in which they will be their own teachers.

Determined to ask the "whys" for a number of reasons affecting their net returns, they have effected an organization to find answers to a number of marketing questions.

Among the things the growers hope to learn are:

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Why does it cost so much to produce, pick and pack a box of oranges and what can be done about it?

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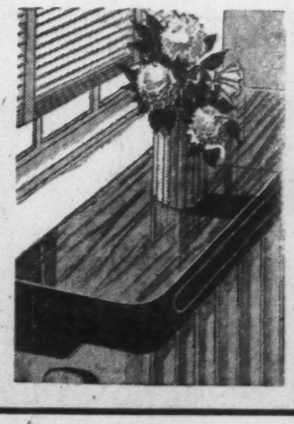
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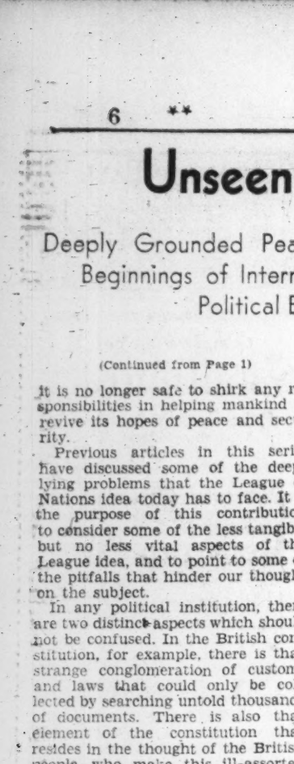

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Reich Rests on Own Power Instead of Outworn Pacts, Hitler Tells 'Freedom' Rally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Ger., Sept. 11—A new German nation is in process of formation, no longer an unarmed plaything, but secure—not through treaties, pacts and international agreement, but through determined leadership and the actual strength of the nation—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler declared in a manifesto to the nation, read here today at the mammoth National Socialist rally. It was read by Adolf Wagner, Bavarian National Socialist district leader.

Germany is only out for peace with all her neighbors, and her proudest possession is the new army—not really new but a defender and bearer of the unique German tradition, the manifesto declares.

National Socialism will continue its cultural and educative work, the proclamation continues. During its past 15 years of struggle, it has come to know its three enemies, namely: Jewish Marxism and parliamentary democracy connected therewith; political and morally destructive policy of political Roman Catholicism; and certain foolish unteachable elements in the bourgeoisie. The party never had, nor has, the Hitler message continues, any intention of fighting against genuine Christianity, but only to co-operate with it.

No Price Rises

The National Socialist State establishes as a basis of its economic policy that under no conditions will it permit price increases, for this could only lead to another inflation, against which the Government has resolutely set itself. There will be no devaluation of the mark, the manifesto emphasizes, for Germany sees in stabilization of currencies a necessary preliminary to overcoming the present world economic crisis.

No less than 16,000 army officers and men, including 4000 from the air force, are attending the National Socialist Party conference which opened here yesterday.

The significance of this action by the Third Reich's ruling party is further emphasized by the name Reichsführer Hitler bestowed on the conference in accordance with custom.

Whereas the first general party conference after the National Socialists came to power in 1933 was called "Triumph of Faith," and the second, last year, "Triumph of Will," this year's gathering has been given the title of "Freedom." By this is further symbolized removal of Versailles shackles through introduction of compulsory military service last March 16.

Army Out in Force

Accordingly, the army is attending the conference in force. Its representatives were particularly welcomed by Herr Hitler as the "People's Army of the German Nation." Nuremberg, largely in consequence of their presence, does not present the same plain brown background conspicuous when the Brown Shirts practically dominated everywhere here two years ago. Today brown mingled with gray-green as well as black of the S. S. National Socialist Guards.

According to official figures, apart from military forces, there are in Nuremberg 150,000 National Socialist Party officials, 100,000 Storm Troopers, or S. A., 18,000 Special Guards, or S. S., 50,000 labor service men, 50,000 Hitler Youth, and 10,000 members of the National Socialist Motor Cyclist Corps. Ten thousand workers have also been specially invited.

English Fascists sent a small delegation. As last year, a certain number of the Diplomatic Corps from Berlin — America and England not represented—have accepted an invitation to attend the congress as guests.

The third national rally since the National Socialist Party attained power officially opened when the local municipality presented Herr Hitler with a copy of the historic imperial German ceremonial sword. The original is a thousand years old and symbolizes the unity, power and strength of the first German Empire under Charlemagne.

The City of Nuremberg, in making the presentation, declared it wished to show gratitude to the "leader of all Germans, who has made Germany united, strong and free." The First German Reich had fallen, the Oberburgmeister added; the second sank in ruins, shame and disorder; but Herr Hitler had resuscitated the Third Reich in all its grandeur. Through the introduction of conscription, enthusiastically acclaimed by the whole nation, he was also held to have given freedom to the Reich.

Britain Asks League To Halt African War

(Continued from Page 1)

nomination Italy has not acquiesced.

Can Premier Laval succeed if the committee has reached a deadlock?

There is now a strong feeling that in any case no time should be lost. The Committee wants to come before the Council again this week and then if the proper procedure is followed a report should be made. Nor is it ruled out of possibility that the matter may be formally referred to the Assembly, although such a step is calculated to precipitate the resignation of Italy from the League.

France Asks

But if the British have put the French in a dilemma, the French are thought to have addressed certain questions to the British. If the French support the British in this Italo-Ethiopian quarrel, asks Premier Laval, will the British in future defend with equal energy the interests of nations which insist on the status quo in Europe? Will the British pursue a firm policy in respect of German violations of treaties? Will they act in central Europe where upheavals are now threatened?

The Covenant can be applied or not applied according to the convenience of its signatories, their interests or sympathies, but must be applied impartially, the French argue. The British answer, as reported in the lobbies, is that, while Britain cannot engage itself to take particular action in hypothetical cases, it certainly stands for respect of the Covenant in Central Europe as elsewhere — provided France stands for respect of the Covenant in the present circumstances. Perhaps such direct language has not been employed by the diplomatists, but there seems little doubt of their meaning.

Some perturbation is caused by the beginnings of new rapprochements between Italy and Germany and the relative silence of Germany is regarded as ominous. It would be wrong to disguise the apprehension entertained in many quarters of the spread of the east African war not only into the Mediterranean, but to the European Continent.

That is one reason why members of the Bureau of the Assembly despite the unexpected defeat of Russia for one of the vice-presidencies, decided at the expense of some straining of the rules to invite Russia to sit with them. For Russia, too, has an important part to play for better or for worse in the immediate future.

He Speaks for Britain

Wide World

Sir Samuel Hoare
British Foreign Secretary

Britain's Cabinet In Sudden Meeting After Hoare Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 11—Sir Samuel Hoare's exposition at Geneva of a hardening of British policy toward the Italo-Ethiopian dispute is followed here by the immediate assembling in Downing Street of all available Cabinet members—among those being the Ministers for Naval and Air Service.

Chief importance is attached in informed circles here to two features in the Foreign Secretary's speech.

The one is in his closing words where he gave what is regarded as definite assurance to France that Britain not only now but in all other circumstances, however grave, will fulfill the whole of its commitments for peace to the uttermost. The other is earlier in his remarks where he recognized that other countries have the claim according to their needs to a fair share in the raw materials of the British Colonies.

The reference to Britain's willingness to participate in an investigation regarding the supply of raw materials from its colonial empire is taken here to suggest the holding of an international inquiry similar to that under League of Nations auspices in 1921. The Geneva committee at that time was presided over by Prof. Corrado Gini, Italian statistician.

Dr. Gini's committee was, however, chiefly concerned with ascertaining how supplies could be increased and prices lowered.

Now another set of problems has arisen from over-production and the consequent resort to restriction schemes such as those applied to rubber and tin. These schemes claim to operate equally for all consumers although it is recognized that improvements may be possible.

Rome Sees British Hint of Withdrawal From League Activity

ROME, Sept. 11 (AP)—The newspaper La Tribuna today designated the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, before the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva as a veiled threat both to the League and to France.

"The orator evidently wished to indicate that when the League of Nations becomes incapable of solving the Italian-Ethiopian problem according to the British viewpoint, the Government in London might vote to leave the League," said the newspaper.

"With the exception of this veiled threat," the paper continued, "which is considered also as new pressure on France and other states to make them re-enter the orbit of the British policy, Hoare's speech was, as foreseen, a solemn reaffirmation of British fidelity to the League's principles. Except for one mention at the beginning, his speech does not contain any direct allusion to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

"The British representative spoke lengthily on the idea of collective assistance for the maintenance of peace according to the principles of the League Covenant. Consequently his declarations are interpreted in the sense that Great Britain is more than ever determined to pursue her League policy and therefore to oppose Italy's just claims.

"If, however, other members of the Council are not disposed to follow her in this path, she threatens to disinterest herself from European politics and retire to her splendid isolation."

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Savants Puzzle Over New Flares Of Nova Herculis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Sept. 11—Astronomers here today for the fifty-fourth meeting of the American Astronomical Society heard Dr. R. M. Petrie of Dominion Observatory, Canada, recount the paradoxical situation in which he was able to describe the shape of a star he recently rediscovered—though he has never actually seen the star.

So distant from earth are the stars or suns, that even the most powerful telescopes pick up only pin points of light. Dr. Petrie holds the shape of his particular charge to be similar to that of our planet—a sphere flattened at the poles.

As Dr. Henry Norris Russell, president of the society, expressed it, the shape of Boss 4745 is very similar to a small boy's mud ball which has its spherical form spoiled by pats on top and bottom. However, in this case the flattening is believed due to centrifugal force.

Nova Herculis Puzzles

This bit of astronomical sleuthing resulted from a study of the star's peculiar orbit. The apparent shift in location of star poles is exceedingly complex, and can be accounted for only by analyzing orbits. Translated into curves, the form of the orbit was figured many years in advance by Dr. Petrie. But they looked more like curves that adorn bank notes than an attempt to plot the position of a star in whatever may be its sky position for the future.

Among 80 delegates to the University of Toronto sessions are names of many leaders in modern astronomy: Dr. Russell of Princeton, Prof. C. A. Chant of Toronto, Dr. Annie Jump Cannon of Harvard University, Dr. Otto Struve, director of Yerkes Observatory, and Dr. J. C. Duncan of Wellesley.

Dean B. McLaughlin of Michigan and Dr. N. T. Bobrovnikoff of Perkins Observatory both reported on the antics of the new star Nova Herculis, discovered last December by an English amateur astronomer. After decreasing to practically the same state in which originally found, it suddenly flared again and is now 600 times stronger than a nova of normal fourteenth magnitude. Astronomers still offer no explanation of why these flareups occur.

Menzel's Heat Data

Another whose work is helping to fill a great gap in astronomy is Dr. Donald Menzel, staff member of the Harvard College Observatory, who reported at today's meetings on his most recent work in identifying temperatures higher than any known before.

These he measured in planetary nebulae, where results showed temperatures as high as 100,000 degrees, Absolute. Planetary nebulae are clouds of gaseous matter in either ring or disk shape with a very hot star in the center. The nature and temperature of such stars has been a question of uncertainty for many years. The problems involved are among the most recent tackled.

A method for calculating the temperatures of such stars was developed by Dr. H. Zanstra, but while recognition was given to certain minimum values, his results were so high they were temporarily set aside for future investigation.

Dr. Menzel's work shows that the actual temperatures must be much higher than Dr. Zanstra figured. Two years ago Dr. Menzel and two others identified neon among planetary nebulae. Since then doubly, triply and quadruply ionized neon was found.

Quadruply ionized neon is neon lacking four of its 10 normal electrons. Such a neon atom, to be found in this condition, must undergo temperatures of 100,000 degrees Absolute.

Of course such temperatures as these are observed on the exteriors of stars. No one knows yet what temperatures will someday be found inside stars. However, Dr. Menzel told The Christian Science Monitor he believed 10,000,000 degrees Absolute would not be uncommon, and perhaps some might go as high as 1,000,000,000 degrees Absolute.

Mussolini Calls 10,000,000 In Unique Party Mobilizing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rome, Sept. 11

SOME 10,000,000 Italian Fascists and the entire Fascist forces in the Italian Kingdom and its colonial possessions have been ordered to stand by for an important meeting, in special issues of the Order Sheet of the Fascist Party.

The object of this extraordinary meeting, which is unique in the history of any nation, is not revealed, although it will undoubtedly be to test the ability of the entire Fascist system for efficient mobilization. Nor has the date yet been made public.

Medieval Assemblage

All that is known is that it will be held in the near future with all the pomp of ceremonial circumstance attending a medieval assembly of citizens when the homeland was in danger of invasion or when rulers or dictators were about to embark on a war of conquest.

It is calculated that about 10,000,000 Italians, members of the Fascist Party, and all connected in some way with the Fascist organization, will assemble at appointed places in their respective towns and villages, very probably to listen to a proclamation of Il Duce on the impending developments in East Africa.

Fascists who live abroad or are temporarily in foreign countries have to report immediately to the Secretary of the Fascist Party.

Duce's Final Warning

This mass meeting of virtually the whole Italian people is intended to be a demonstration of the strength of the Fascist nation, of its indomitable resolution to follow its Duce and of its unshakable devotion to him.

Once more, while the Ethiopian question is being examined at Geneva by statesmen, committees and subcommittees, Premier Benito Mussolini shows that he intends to go ahead, irrespective of such decisions as may be taken by the League. This mustering of Italian forces is perhaps the last and most definitive warning made by Premier Mussolini to the League to open its eyes to the Italian people's resolve to defend its own interests in East Africa and to seek in Ethiopia that political and economic expansion which was denied to Italy at Versailles.

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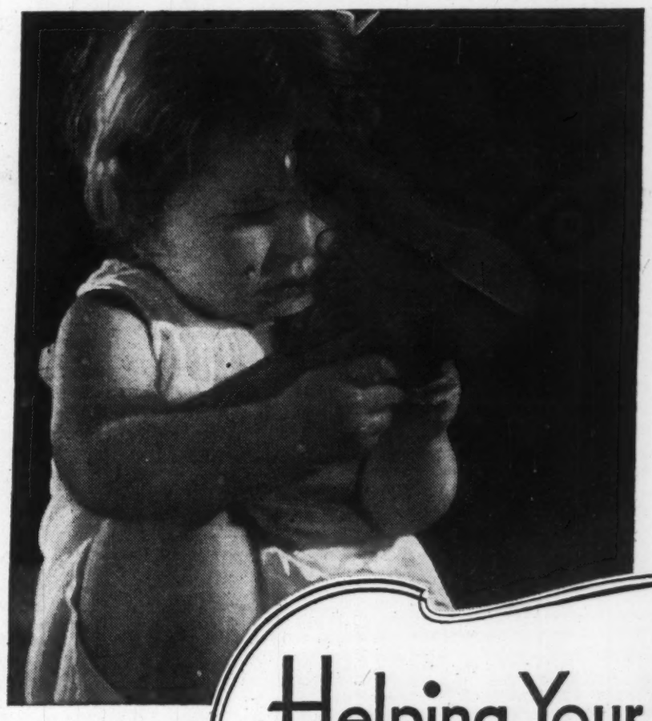
15¢
AT YOUR NEWSSTAND
FEATURES OF INTEREST AND DISTINCTION
Smart Ideas on Interior Decoration
Our Dining Room
Dining in Corners
Recipes, New and Crisp
Broil Like a Sportsman
Pancakes Around the Clock
Pages of New Fall Fashions
Youth Must Have Its Highland Fling
Wool Weather Is Coming Soon
Going Back to School Tra-La
(and six other fashion articles)
Fiction
Saturday Night Dance, by Richard Sherman
The Entry of Ramon, by Anna Brand
Tall Hero, by Achmed Abdullah
Edna, His Wife, by Margaret Ayer Barnes, and other interesting stories
Helping Your Child To Help Himself
An important article in the September Delineator by Christine Heinig, Assistant in the Nursery School of the Child Education Institute at Teachers College, Columbia University.
"We must accept the fact that children do grow up," says Christine Heinig in this helpful and inspirational article, "and we must give them every encouragement to do so . . . One of the first things is to plan a schedule which will allow the small child plenty of time to help himself . . . Our child is likely to take a maddening amount of minutes doing for himself what we could do for him in a few seconds. But what he learns in the way of self help is vastly more important than the apparent waste of minutes."
Then follow examples — illustrations of the application of genuine effort and some hints on how to distinguish interested effort from "stalling." Mothers (and fathers) seeking to tread securely between the extremes of sentiment and indifference in the management of their children will value the constructive approach and the practical help of this article.
Delineator frequently brings out helpful articles on child raising — just one of the many reasons why many up-and-coming young mothers make it a habit to read Delineator.
DELINEATOR

Grant Reaches Net Semifinals Defeating Budge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—The semifinals in the United States amateur men's singles lawn tennis championship, got under way at last today, after being held up since last Friday, for which they were originally scheduled, by rain and other delays.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., who completed his sensational upset of J. Donald Budge, which was in progress when rain halted play on Monday, by defeating the Californian in the fourth set yesterday, after Budge had captured the unfinished third, started the proceedings today against Sidney B. Wood Jr., with Frederick J. Perry, the defending champion, following against Wilmer L. Allison. The proceedings will conclude late this afternoon, with the all-America final of the women's championship, with the same finalists as last year, Helen H. Jacobs, defending champion, opposing Mrs. Marshall Fabyan Jr., who was her opponent last year, while still Sarah Palfrey.

In the unfinished match between Budge and Grant, the little Atlantan adopted a more aggressive style of play at the start yesterday afternoon, but this seemed to be to Budge's advantage, as the latter found his strokes working well, and taking the lead by winning the first two games, breaking through Grant after two deuces, and then winning his service game. Grant broke through to take the lead at 5—4, but his errors lost him the next game, and Budge ran out the set with ease, losing only one point in the next two games, the score being 7—5.

But Grant then fell back on the tactics which had proved so successful in the first two sets, of keeping the ball in play with little or no attempt to score winning points, relying on the errors of Budge to give him the advantage. He was handling Budge's fast service well, and this made more difficulties for the Californian. Budge dropped the opening game, but broke through in turn for the second, and then held his own to lead at 3—2. But Grant evened matters with his next service game. Then came the game that really settled the match. With long rallies that went over 20 strokes many times, they battled over 12 points, with Budge within a point of taking his service game several times. But Grant persisted in his softball tactics, and finally broke through for the lead. Similar play gave him the next game, after 10 points had been contested, though here Budge led at 15—40, and then the little Atlantan broke through once more for the game, set, and match, letting out a veritable rebel yell as the last rally ended.

Scene of U. S. Polo Championships, and Two Stars

Roto Photos, Wide World, Underwood News

The Championship Field Stands of the Meadow Brook Club, Winston F. C. Guest (Left Inset) and Thomas Hitchcock Jr. (Right Inset)

Dr. Tartakower Holds Lead in Chess Tourney

LODZ, Pol., Sept. 10 (AP)—Dr. S. Tartakower and A. Frydman of Poland and L. Steiner of Hungary were the winners in the seventh round of the internationl chess tournament at the Lodz Chess Club last night.

First in the competition with 5½ points, Dr. Tartakower is closely followed by W. Winter of England, S. Kolski of Poland and L. Steiner of Hungary.

Seventh Round

First Board—Appel, Poland, lost to Tartakower, Poland.
Second Board—Opocensky, Czechoslovakia, adjourned with Winter, England.
Third Board—Fine, United States, drew with Kolski, Poland.
Fourth Board—Steiner, Hungary, defeated Mikenas, Lithuania.
Fifth Board—Regedzinski, Poland, lost to Frydman, Poland.

The leading scores: Tartakower, 5½-1½; Winter, 4½-1½; Kolski and Steiner, 4½-2½; Fine, 3½-2½; Opocensky, 2½-2½.

Bermuda Team Outsailed

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—Outscoring the Bermuda team in both of yesterday's races, the Long Island Sound Inter-Club crews took a lead of three to two over the invaders in their international yacht races off the Larchmont Yacht Club. With Bill Luders winning the morning race with the Inter-Club Barbara, the United States outscored the Bermudians 23¼ to 13 and then took the afternoon contest 19 to 17¼ despite the fact that Ted Gosling sailed the Bermuda boat, Long Tail, home in front of the seven other competitors.

Meadow Brook, Polo Mecca Of U. S., Again Host to Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 11—With polo enjoying the greatest season in its history, the historic International Field at Meadow Brook will bring together practically every one of the high-goal stars of the United States, with a picked team from England, when for the first time in the history of the event, seven teams will encounter each other in the national open championship and the Waterbury Cup series, the handicap division of the open, beginning tomorrow.

There will be one prominent absentee, when Devereux Milburn dropped out of play for the season recently, as back of Old Westbury, and was replaced by H. W. "Rube" Williams, the Texan.

Association Organized in 1890

Meadow Brook, from the start of the game, has been the leading club of the United States, and is now firmly established as the place for international and high goal play, just as Hurlingham is in England. Even before the inauguration of the United States Polo Association, the club out on the plains beyond Garden City was the Mecca for most of the stars of the game, and the club took a leading part in the organization of the sport governing body of polo.

The United States Polo Association was organized in 1890, with five of the clubs situated in the vicinity of New York City, and one each in Boston and Philadelphia. Aiken, South Carolina, followed, with clubs in Chicago and St. Louis also developing during the first 10 years, but Meadow Brook was always the leading polo center.

Beginning with an old Long Island clubhouse, it gradually expanded until now it has eight playing fields scattered over more than a square mile of the neighborhood, while clustered around it within the radius of a few miles are half a dozen more fields, most of which are privately owned by members of the club. The most prominent of its fields is International Field, immediately in the rear of the clubhouse stables, which has accommodations for more than 10,000 spectators in its stands. All but one of the games in the open will be played on this field, according to present schedules.

During the 45 years of growth, the Polo Association has steadily expanded, until there is hardly a city of any size that has not contributed first-class players to the handicap roster of the association. Texas and California have been especially prominent, but the percentage of the Long Island clubs and especially Meadow Brook, has always been outstanding.

Senior Dropped in 1922

Soon after the organization of the Polo Association, a tournament called the senior was instituted, in 1895, with the Myopia team of Boston the first winners in 1895. Other winning teams and others competing in the final rounds during the next decade included Rockaway, Meadow Brook, Country Club of Westchester, Philadelphia Country Club, Westchester Polo Club, Dedham Club, Lakewood Club, and Bryn Mawr Club of Philadelphia. Among the prominent players in these tourneys were Foxhall P. Keene, J. M. and Lawrence Waterbury, Harry Payne Whitney, and a young player from St. Pauls School and Aiken, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., who won his first title as a member of the Meadow Brook four in 1897. Incidentally, this same Thomas Hitchcock Jr., is playing in the current tourney.

The first open tournament was staged in 1904, when a team calling itself the Wanderers, composed of C. Randolph Snowden, John E. Cowdin, and the Waterbury brothers, was the winner, defeating Meadow Brook Freebooters, 4½ to 3 in the finals, as fouls were penalized as in indoor polo then. In 1910 came the next open championship, when a four from Ranelegh, Eng., including R. N. Grenfell, F. Grenfell, Earl of Rocksavage and F. A. Gill, came over here, and won the title, defeating the Point Judith Perroquets, 7¾ to 3¾, in the final. Cooperstown sent down teams to win the title in 1912 and 1913, with F. Skiddy von Stade, C. C. Rumsey, Chauncey P. Beadleston, and Malcolm Stevenson. Then Meadow Brook launched its strongest series, winning four open titles during the next seven years, with the others unplayed during the war period.

The real development of the open began in 1922, when the senior was dropped, and the first Argentine invasion brought the title to J. B. Miles, J. D. Nelson, D. B. Miles and Lewis L. Lacey. The only other foreign victory came in 1931, when another Argentine four, Santa Paula, with Andres Gazzotti, Jose Raynal, Juan Raynal, and Manuel Andrada, swept over the circuit and took the title.

To list the players and teams during the recent period would include every one of the players which are competing this year. Eric Pedley, making his debut in 1924 with Medwick, was also a member of the Hurricanes in 1926 and 1930, with Capt. C. T. I. Roark, the Irish star and 10-goal man, also a member, as well as in 1929. Winston F. C. Guest, making his first appearance with Meadow Brook in 1928, organized his own team, Templeton, in 1930, and won the title with it in 1932 and in 1934. The same team is the favorite this year.

Thomas Hitchcock Jr., has not not been as prominent in open championships as the others, his titles coming in 1923, with Meadow Brook, and 1927 with Sands Point.

Foreign invasions have been frequent, but outside of the Argentines, unsuccessful of late years. A British Army team was beaten in the final by Meadow Brook in 1923, Argentine lost to Hurricanes, by the slightest of margins, 7—6, in 1926, Army in India was the finalist to Sands Point in 1927, and a United States Army four, which had been developed as the result of the growth of army polo following the World War, lost to Meadow Brook in the 1926 finals.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard Football Ticket Applications Sent Out

GRADUATES of Harvard University are today receiving application blanks for the Crimson football games this fall. The season ticket book is being offered this year at $6.60 and entitles the holder to a definite seat location in Sections 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 for the varsity games against Springfield, Holy Cross, Dartmouth, Brown and New Hampshire. The application for the Yale game carries a space in which a contribution to the 1936 American Olympic team may be set down and on the back of the application is the following:

"American participation in the 1936 Olympic Games is entirely dependent upon contributions of friends of amateur sports.

"More than 90 per cent of the American athletes who will compete in the games will be college graduates or undergraduates.

"Harvard has had representatives on the last three Olympic teams, and it is expected will be represented on the 1936 team.

"It is hoped, therefore, that all Harvard men when they apply for tickets to the Yale game will add at least 15 cents per ticket for a donation to the American Olympic Fund.

"You may include your contribution in your check in payment for football tickets, or you may send a separate remittance."

⁂

Browns Here Tomorrow—The seventh-place St. Louis Browns come to Boston tomorrow and open a five-game series with the Red Sox. The Browns, who have spent most of the season in the American League cellar, recently snapped out of their slump and climbed up one notch in the standing and at the present time are playing great ball, thanks to the leadership of Rogers Hornsby. They made a clean sweep of their most recent four-game series with the Athletics. A single game is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park, starting at 3 o'clock.

⁂

N. E. Golfers Left—Three of the New England golf invasion to the national amateur championship at Cleveland reached the third round yesterday. Of the nine New Englanders to enter, the three left are from the Bay State. Yesterday the draw brought two of the contingent together and Joe Lynch of Massachusetts advanced at the expense of Bobby Grant of Connecticut. Johnny Nies and Rodney Brown are the other two to survive.

⁂

Football Postponement—Boston schoolboy football players are greatly concerned about the school opening postponements. Valuable time is being lost and the grid-iron game requires plenty of early practice for the short season. Some are advocating an early decision in regard to whether football should be started immediately or abandoned for the season.

⁂

Lee Out for Season—The Boston Braves situation is not bad enough with a total of 98 defeats so now the announcement comes forth that Hal Lee, veteran outfielder, who met with an accident in St. Louis, has gone home for the balance of the season. Lee will assume football coaching duties at Mississippi State Teacher's College soon.

⁂

Tennis Overshadowed—The excellent showing of Elena Ciccone of Newton, Mass., in reaching the final round of the national girl's lawn tennis championship at Philadelphia, has been overshadowed by the national men's and women's tennis at Forest Hills and the national amateur golf at Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Ciccone reached the final yesterday by defeating Louise Raymond of Scarsdale, N. Y., 6—2, 6—4.

⁂

Dartmouth Advantage — Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard is chafing with impatience to get his Harvard football athletes under way, particularly when he picks up the local papers to find that Dartmouth, a major opponent for the Crimson, already is engaging in scrimmage. That advantage is mighty valuable to the Big Green.

⁂

Soccer Activities—Boston and District Soccer League teams will start activities Sept. 22 it was announced following a meeting of the league held at Hotel Haymarket last night. Lusitania Recreation team has returned to the league.

⁂

Brother and Sister Act—Winifred and Edward Peterson, brother and sister, won the Oakley Country Club mixed foursome honors for the third straight time yesterday by scoring a card of 75 to lead a field of 43 pairs. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Snelling of Weston finished second with a 77.

⁂

Model Yachting — More than 400 boys competed for honors at frog pond on the Boston Common yesterday in the annual model yacht regatta conducted by the Boston Park Department. The regatta, conducted for novices only, included various classes.

Twilight League Field Day—One hundred and thirty golfers took part in the Scotch foursomes, four-ball and individual tournaments in two classes of the Boston Twilight Four-Ball Golf League field day at Belmont Spring Country Club, yesterday. Several prizes were distributed to the various winnters.

⁂

Bill Dinneen to the Fore—Three no-hit pitchers were gathered on the same playing field at Fenway Park when the White Sox brought their Vernon Kennedy, who accomplished the feat this year at Cleveland's expense, the Red Sox had Wes Ferrell, who did it for Cleveland in 1931, and Umpire Bill Dinneen, who earned the honor when with the Red Sox in 1905.

Pacific Coast League

Results Sept. 10.

Hollywood 2, Sacramento 1.
San Francisco 4, Oakland 3.
Missions 12, Seattle 1.
Los Angeles 3, Portland 1.

Giants Gain By Double Triumph Over Pittsburgh

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Could it be that the Giants are coming back? Is it possible that after yielding first place to the Cardinals for the second successive year the New Yorkers are finally returning to form at this stage of the race in time to go back into the National League lead? After what they did yesterday, New York partisans are once more ready to cheer their team to victory, for a double victory over Pittsburgh at Forbes Field put the Giants closer to both the Cardinals and Chicago Cubs and made the senior circuit pennant race even tighter than it was yesterday morning, if that is possible.

The Giants defeated the Pirates, 4 to 3 and 4 to 2, winning the opener on Hank Leiber's hitting and Allyn Stout's fine relief pitching, and taking the second game when Mel Ott shook his batting slump and punched out a pair of timely hits. While this was taking place, the Cardinals put on a three-run eighth-inning rally at Sportsman's Park to beat the Phillies, 4 to 2, and the Cubs blanked the Boston Braves, 4 to 0. These results left the Cards one game ahead of the Cubs, who hold second position in the standing, and 2½ games in front of the Giants, who are third. The Terrymen are 1½ contests behind the Cubs.

Ott Shakes Slump

One reason why yesterday's double triumph looked so good to the Giants was because Mel Ott snapped out of his batting slump, a slump that sent him hitless in 28 consecutive times at bat. Ott's inability to help along the Giants' attack was one of the main reasons why they dropped out of first place. If he had continued his hitless streak in that second game yesterday, his mates would undoubtedly have lost it. In fact, Terry took Mel out of the No. 4 slot in his batting order and gave the important slugging spot to Leiber. It is fortunate for the Giants that Ott started to connect, because Leiber failed to come through in the second engagement.

Terry's chief worry at the moment, however, is not base hits, but pitching. The New York staff needs help. Roy Parmelee, one of the regular starters, has suddenly become wild. He is acting the same right now as he did when he first reported to the Giants. Fred Fitzsimmons, out of action for nearly two months with a mishap, was ineffective when he started his first game in returning to action a few days ago. He must work himself into condition all over again. The Giants have need of a competent pitcher to help Hubbell, Schumacher and Castleman.

Most everyone down New York way believes that Terry has found that competent boxmen in the person of Harry Gumbert, formerly of Baltimore. The Giants purchased him from the International League outfit on Aug. 30, but he did not report until about three days ago and Terry hasn't seen fit to give him a trial. However, Gumbert, who is six feet two inches tall and a right-hander, is said to be ready for the National League.

Looks Like Paul Dean

Gumbert looks something like Paul Dean of the Cardinals when in uniform, and if he pitches like him, the Giants will be satisfied. The former Baltimore ace comes to the Terrymen at a time when he can make a name for himself. If he can help steady the New York craft, he will be a hero with Terry and several thousand Polo Ground fans.

The new addition to the Giant staff has been with several minor league outfits, including Williamsport, Galveston and Baltimore. He first attracted attention when he pitched a no-hit, no-run game for Williamsport, a New York-Pennsylvania League club, on June 13, 1933, against York. At one time he went south with the Phillies, but was turned back to Baltimore in a trade.

The New York Yankees won and the Detroit Tigers lost in the American League pennant race yesterday, enabling the Yanks to gain one full game on the leading Bengals. After the New Yorkers had beaten Cleveland and the Tigers had dropped a decision to Washington, 7½ games separated the two clubs. The Yankees displayed more snap and hustle yesterday than they have for weeks, but they might just as well forget the possibility of catching the Tigers. Big Buck Newsom checked the leaders with six hits. Schoolboy Rowe was the losing pitcher.

The Boston Red Sox won their third straight game from the Chicago White Sox yesterday and moved one game nearer to third place. The Red Sox are only half a game in back of the Indians. The White Sox are now in fifth position, 1½ games behind Boston

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	85	49	.634
Chicago	86	52	.623
New York	81	50	.618
Pittsburgh	77	61	.558
Brooklyn	61	71	.462
Cincinnati	58	79	.423
Philadelphia	56	77	.421
Boston	33	98	.252

Results Sept. 10

St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 4, Boston 0.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 1.
New York 4, Pittsburgh 3.
New York 4, Pittsburgh 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	86	46	.652
New York	78	53	.595
Cleveland	68	66	.507
Boston	68	67	.504
Chicago	64	66	.492
Washington	57	76	.429
St. Louis	56	77	.421
Philadelphia	51	77	.398

Results Sept. 10

Washington 6, Detroit 0.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 6.
New York 4, Cleveland 1.
Boston 4, Chicago 3.

30 DAYS
$1.50
TRIAL MEMBERSHIP
YMCA
316 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Sept. 11, 1910

CAMPBELL of Pittsburgh went ahead of Fred Snodgrass of the New York Giants in the National League batting race during the past week. Lajoie of Cleveland took possession of the American League lead by passing Ty Cobb of Detroit. Strunk of the Philadelphia Athletics has the highest average in the junior circuit, but he has not played in enough games to be classed as a regular. Mullin of Detroit blanked Chicago, 2 to 0, on two hits.

Champion Wins 25th Straight In Title Golf

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 11 (AP)—Lawson Little, who shot his first game of golf 14 years ago over an abandoned graveyard in China, has "buried" an undertaker in his drive toward his second straight American amateur championship.

With far more ease than he shot down a trapshooter in the first challenge, the broad-shouldered Californian upset the hopes of the golfing undertaker from Chicago, Bill Lain. He smothered Lain with a barrage of unerring blasts, leaving him stranded and defeated, 6 and 4, one hook west of the fourteenth tee.

Today, Knox Young Jr., 26-year-old insurance salesman from Pittsburgh, will try to halt the champion, who hasn't been stopped in 25 straight engagements in his victorious sweep to three successive amateur crowns in England and the United States. Young upset the veteran Max Marston of Philadelphia, former champion, in the first round last year, but his chances of gaining fame today were figured as subzero by the galleryites.

Eaton Is Eliminated

Sixty-three players were still in the odds-on struggle to dislodge Little today, but the last man to hold a decision over the champion was on the sidelines, possibly offering advice. He was Zell Eaton of Oklahoma City, who beat Little in the first round of the 1934 trans-Mississippi, 2 and 1. Eaton was erased yesterday by Morton McCarthy of Virginia Beach, Va., 1 up in 19 holes, one of the day's six overtime engagements. Another star and former champion who knew the long lost secret, George Dunlap of New York, also was in the gallery, defeated 3 and 2 by John Goodman of Omaha, Neb.

Several upsets were posted in the second round but the grand old man, H. Chandler Egan, 52 years old, and still outlasting the kids in overtime battles, and the tournament "baby," 15-year-old Bobby Dunkelberger of Greensboro, N. C., remained. Egan went 22 holes and shot par all the way to defeat Charles Becka, 23-year-old Chicagoan. Bobby beat Fred Lazard of Garden City, N. Y., 3 and 2.

Two Former Holders Left

Out of seven former champions who started out Monday, only Egan and Ross Somerville of London, Canada, remained. England's double threat in Tony Torrance and Robert Sweeny also was wiped out. Canada had three contenders left in John Nash of London and Bud Donovan of Winnipeg and Somerville. Nash eliminated Marston yesterday, 6 and 4.

Quartered in the upper bracket today as two more "sudden death" rounds were on to cut the field to 16 was a Georgian figured capable of giving Little a hard match to the finish. He was Charley Yates, western champion, who has proved his mettle two successive days by coming back to win. Yesterday, Charley won the last seven holes to beat Michael Parco of Buffalo, 3 and 1. He meets Ernest Pieper Jr., of San Jose, Calif., in his first match today. Pieper eliminated Mark Stuart of Stapleton, N. Y., a fifth-round survivor a year ago, 5 and 4, with perfect golf.

Goodman, drill mate for the past month with Little, beat Dunlap with none too impressive golf, doing it with four over par shooting. His third-round foe is Hal Chase of Des Moines, Iowa.

The East led in placing survivors in the third round with 20. There were 18 from the Middle West, 10 from the old South, seven from the Southwest, six from the Pacific coast and three from Canada.

Chiefs Defeat Bears

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11 (AP)—With Joe Cascarella scoring a close pitching decision over Steve Sundra, the Syracuse Chiefs yesterday defeated the Newark Bears, 3 to 2, in the opening game of the International League play-off series involving the second and fourth place teams. A two-base hit by Johnny Kroner in the eighth inning scoring Specs Toporcer, who had singled, gave the Syracuse Chiefs victory. The teams will meet again here today, then resume the series at Newark on Friday.

Pitts Signs With Eagles

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 (AP)—Alabama Pitts, former Sing-Sing inmate, signed a contract yesterday with the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Football League. Pitts immediately put on a uniform and engaged in a workout with teammates. Pitts is expected to make his Philadelphia debut against Pittsburgh on Friday night.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH — Theatre — Han. 4100 — OPENING TOM'W EVE. — Seats Now — 9 Eves. 3 Mats.
Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale in Othello and Macbeth with Kenneth MacKenna and Alexandra Carlisle
Eves. $2.50 to 50c—Thurs. Mat. (Sept. 19), $1.50 to 50c. Sat. Mats. $2 to 50c (plus tax)

NEW YORK, N. Y.

FINAL WEEK
Prior to coast-to-coast tour—Opening Boston Opera House, October 3rd
MAX GORDON'S long-run musical hit conceived and directed by HASSARD SHORT
THE GREAT WALTZ
Eves. 8:45, 55c to $3.30.
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c to $2.20.
CENTER THEATRE, 49th St. and 6th Av.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

An Appeal That Should Be Answered

ONE of the veteran football coaches in the Western Conference, more popularly known as the "Big Ten," is Ossie Solem of the University of Iowa. He is also director of athletics at that university and, in performing some of the duties connected with the latter position, he recently sent out 25,000 application blanks for football tickets for Iowa gridiron games of 1935 to the alumni and football fans. These blanks were accompanied by letters in which Director Solem appealed to the recipients to curb drinking at the Hawkeye games. For years drinking has been an objectionable feature at football games, and, despite all the efforts that the college authorities have taken to stop it, it has continued from year to year.

Now Let the Spectator Do His Part

Director Solem is to be commended for sending out such an appeal and it is now up to the purchasers of the tickets to do their part in cooperating and eliminating this vice from one of the greatest and most popular of college sports. Some persons, unfortunately, seem to think that they cannot enjoy a football game without taking a drink or two and they do not seem to have any consideration for the spectators around them. Not only do such drinkers make themselves obnoxious; but at the same time they are setting an example which should not be tolerated. There is no question but what the vast majority of football spectators are in their seats for the purpose of enjoying the thrill which goes with the game and of lending their support to their Alma Mater. Director Solem has certainly done his part and it is to be hoped that his letters will result in curbing drinking at all games. It would also be well if those who are sending out applications at other colleges would follow his lead.

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What Will Be the Next Record?

When Sir Malcolm Campbell crossed the Atlantic Ocean recently with the avowed intention of raising the automobile speed record to 300 miles an hour, there were many persons who doubted his ability to accomplish his purpose as it meant that he would have to better his old record by nearly 24 miles. But nothing seems to daunt this automobile driver and he made good by running the mark up to 301.337 miles an hour. When we stop and consider the fact that when the first record for such an event was made by Alexander Winton in 1903 it was only 68.198, we cannot help marveling at the tremendous improvement which has been made in the automobile and its various accessories. No doubt it will be only a short time before Sir Malcolm, or some other record-seeker, tries to improve the latest mark. There must be some limit to the speed which can be developed in such a test; but there is really no reason for believing that further improvements will not result in bettering the present mark before many years are past. In the mean time let the ordinary automobile driver see what he can do in the way of cutting down excessive speed and, taking full advantage of the many improvements which have resulted from such tests as Winton, Campbell and others have made, make automobile driving safer and pleasanter for all.

Ohio Nines Win Two Softball Titles

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Teams from Ohio yesterday carried off both men and women's titles in the national softball tournament, Toledo winning the men's championship and Cleveland the women's crown.

Before 50,000 spectators in Lincoln Park, Toledo turned a pair of home runs into a 3-to-1 triumph over Rochester, N. Y., and Cleveland overwhelmed Hart Motors of Chicago, defending titleholders in the women's division, 8 to 3.

In reaching the final round, Toledo eliminated Peoria, Ill., 7 to 2, in yesterday morning's semi-finals, while Harold Gears, Rochester pitching ace, was blanking Phoenix, 3 to 0. When Gears faced Toledo in the championship contest, he had not been scored upon in five tournament games.

The Ohioans were able to get only two hits off him, but both were home runs. Johnny Gwardinski hit one in the second to put his team in front and Francis Lengle scored a runner ahead of himself in the seventh to clinch the victory and title.

The Cleveland girl's team had an easy time in both its semifinal and final games. Detroit fell, 7 to 2, in the morning and a five-run rally in the fifth broke a 3-all tie in the championship battle with Chicago.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Cafe Minerva
Dine in Continental Style in Our Sidewalk Cafe or in the Quiet Seclusion of the Hotel Cafe
Always Cool and Comfortable!
Special Luncheon 50c
Dinners at Popular Prices
214 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH

Walton's
17 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

DEDHAM, MASS.

The Ridgewood Grill
Fine Sea Food
Dinner—Luncheon
JCT. ROUTES 1 and 128
DEDHAM, MASS.
TELEPHONES 1020, 1079
No liquors—Open daily to 12 p. m.

The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 25c-35c-45c.
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M., 50c-55c-65c.
Operating: Downyflake Doughnut and Sandwich Shops
CAMBRIDGE: 5A Central Square
BROCKTON: 135 Main Street
BOSTON: 252 Mass. Avenue
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Recovery Beginning at Top Is Reflected by Improved Business But Labor Moans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—Recovery is soaking down from the top, but has not yet reached the man on the bread-line.

That seems to sum up the position of America today, based on an analysis of reports from all over the United States and from a variety of different agencies. Business is picking up in scores of localities and industries, but reemployment is lagging, and the worker is coming to feel a grievance that may find expression in labor trouble later on.

Put in another way, dividends are beginning to be restored, losses are being cut, profits are emerging, and the red ink in ledgers is turning to black; but still the vast army of 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 unemployed patrol the streets or take benefits from the Government.

Unemployment Less Severe

Unemployment is less severe than at its peak, but 15 per cent of the population is still dependent upon the state for relief, it is estimated.

By some, this continuation of the unemployed problem is cited as indicating the failure of the great new-deal program at its critical point. By the ultimate test of employment, it is charged, Mr. Roosevelt has failed.

But observers who have seen the United States fight its way back from previous slumps and panics have a different interpretation. There is always a lag on the recovery upbound between business gains and re-employment they say. What is happening, they say, is the normal development of the recovery cycle. But they warn that the experience of the past teaches that this stage is apt to be prolific in strikes and labor unrest.

As to the improvement in business generally, it is held, there can be no doubt.

August dividend payment were 4 per cent above last year, a gain of $11,000,000.

Farm machinery orders for six months of 1935 were 75 per cent above those in the same period of 1934.

Machine tool orders in the same period increased 47 per cent.

The automobile industry, in the first seven months, sold 600,000 more cars this year than last.

August steel output was 110 per cent above the 1934 period.

There can be no disputing these figures and those like them, although the spurt may be temporary. Most encouraging of all is the fact that the seasonal decline this summer was less marked than usual.

Restoring Confidence

This business pick-up is restoring confidence to the well-to-do classes. The remarkable pick-up in Atlantic passenger traffic this summer is cited. American shipping hasn't been so busy since 1929.

Despite dark spots in the picture—the railroads, cotton textiles and the like—business as a whole is showing encouraging gains, to which political events have contributed.

But in all this, labor believes it is failing to get its share. If the attitude continues it bodes ill for the future of industrial relationships.

What is happening is illustrated in the case of a great store in New York City. With the present sales force, this store is able to handle 5 or 10 per cent more business.

No new sales clerks will be necessary; those now engaged will simply have to work harder. Naturally, the management is reluctant to hire new clerks. Furthermore, with the defeat of NRA, hours of this store have been increased while wages remain the same.

This is all very well for the profits of the store, but the sale clerks object. They are not getting any more pay, are working harder and the cost of living is rising. Cost of living in August was 4.3 per cent above 1934, says the National Industrial Conference Board. Food prices were 9.4 per cent higher.

This lag between business recovery and wage and job recovery is highly profitable to some firms.

Same Thing Elsewhere

What is happening in this particular New York store is happening in greater degree or less degree in factories, in small shops, in entire industries, and in 5-man plants where the first encouraging breath of reviving orders is stimulating activity.

Another big factor enters into the situation. For the past four years, captains of industry have not been idle though their plants have been. Many of them have been putting their shops in order for more efficient production. It is in times of diminishing returns that economies are generally made, with new labor-saving machinery. As the big wheels turn over aagain now it is found in many trades that vastly increased production can be attained with the same old working force, or less.

A brand new equilibrium has to be worked out between industry and labor.

It is this situation that brings forth the warning from the American Federation of Labor yesterday. "Employment," it is pointed out, "has not kept pace with gains in business." Only by organized effort, it is declared, can workers preserve their status.

To this statement may be added the comment of Lewis L. Lorwin, Institute of Economics, Brookings Institution.

"We know that industrial revival normally is accompanied by an increasing number of strikes."

As to the immediate lag between employment and business betterment, this is likely to be taken care of soon, if the upward movement continues.

First Social Credit Premier at Work

William Aberhart and his Cabinet in Alberta took oaths of office in public ceremonial; U. F. A. Ministers long in office, go back to their farms.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The first Social Credit Government in the world has taken office here with William Aberhart, Calgary high school teacher and head of the Bible Institute in that city, at its head. The new premier and members of his cabinet took the oath of office before Lieut. Gov. W. L. Walsh, in the legislative chamber, the galleries of which were crowded with interested spectators of the solemn ceremony.

This was an innovation as the Alberta oath of office was never before given in public. Always incoming premiers and their ministers have been sworn in by the representative of the King in the privacy of the Governor's office. The Lieutenant Governor, speaking of the new arrangement, said he had no part in making the arrangements and was surprised when he found the ceremony was to be public, "but it meets with my entire approval," he said. "The publicity will help to remind the ministers of their solemn obligations and the public will be impressed with the seriousness of the undertakings of the Government by a public ceremony."

Heavy Deficits

The new Administration goes into office with a difficult task before it. It faces a series of financial obligations amounting to $15,000,000. There is a deficit of $2,081,760, which includes $343,709 of a loss in connection with provincial telephones. The fiscal revenue is $515,710 below that for the fiscal year previous, and there has been an expenditure of $700,000 above the estimates. Income tax receipts have fallen $272,028 short of $650,000 estimated for the fiscal year, and there are $17,803,750 treasury bills owing to the Dominion Government besides $468,000 in an over payment on the subsidy.

The net increase of Alberta's funded debt as the result of the year's operations amounts to $3,970,721, and provincial guarantees amount to $9,038,053. This is roughly the financial situation the new Government faces.

The difficulty is to get money with which to do the immediate financing, and it will be Premier Aberhart's first task to persuade the banks in eastern Canada and the Dominion Government that he will provide the province with a stable and safe administration, and that nothing too radical will be included in his Social Credit policies.

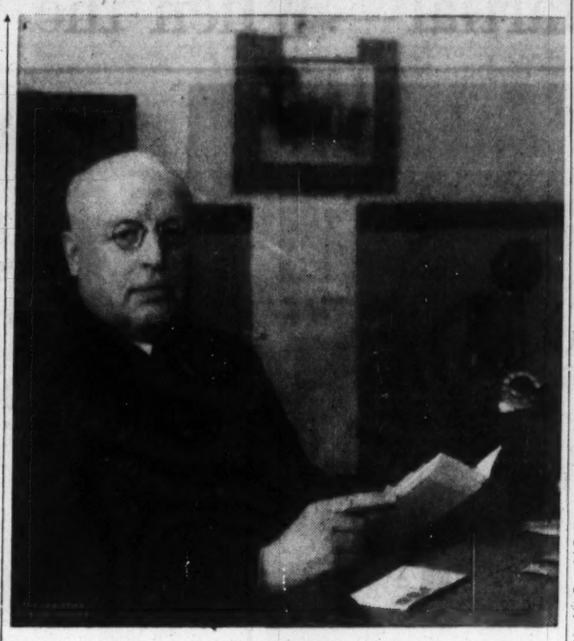
Today the new premier announced that the Government would begin registration of citizens for the payment of basic dividends of $25 a month and that payment of these dividends would not be delayed over-long. This announcement may not be very reassuring to financial interests in the East who consider that any plan such as the Social Credit Party in Alberta has outlined will involve the province in tremendous debt.

Members of the former U. F. A. Cabinet relinquished their offices earlier in the day and only George Hoadley, former Minister of Health and Trades and Industry, was present in the Chamber when the new Administration subscribed to the oath of allegiance to the throne. Some of the retiring ministers gave up their luxuriously furnished office rooms after an occupancy of 14 years. With the exception of former Premier J. E. Brownlee and former Attorney General J. F. Lymburn, all of the U. F. A. Cabinet members will go back to the farm. Some of them have large farms and ranches. Mr. Lymburn will rejoin his firm of barristers in Edmonton, and Mr. Brownlee is reported to be opening a law office also in the city.

George Hoadley, who was the father of the house, has been in the legislature continuously almost since its formation in 1905. All the retiring ministers have expensive homes in the capital.

Premier Reid has a large farm near Mannville, but he will not leave Edmonton for six months at least and he stated today his plans are uncertain.

There is a "wait-and-see" atmosphere in the capital, and while everybody is prepared to give the new Government a real chance to carry out its promises, people are simply waiting to see what its initial moves will be before any cooperation can be given it. Never before has a Government had more universal interest taken in its plans and policies than this one has now.



William Aberhart

Calgary Schoolteacher and Head of Bible Institute Takes Over Reins of Government in Alberta, Can.

Brazos Project In Texas Is Given Approval by WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The gigantic Brazos Valley conservation, reclamation, flood control and power development project, whose estimated cost exceeds $35,000,000, has been approved by state headquarters of the Federal Works Progress Administration here, to which it had been referred by the WPA after Washington engineers of the latter had recommended it.

The project is sponsored by the Brazos River Conservation and Reclamation District, created under legislative authority in 1929. The district embraces the entire Brazos watershed from northwest Texas, near the New Mexico line, to the Gulf of Mexico. That area, traversed by 1300 miles of main river and tributaries, according to John A. Norris, chairman of the state board of water engineers, comprises one sixth of all Texas—almost as large as the State of New York.

The project contemplates erection of 13 large dams, with smaller ones farther northwest to be built later. Water to be stored would be used for industrial, irrigation, domestic and recreational use and for power generation. It is proposed to inundate the equivalent of 4,000,000 acres one foot deep. Generation of 400,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy annually is projected.

In requesting $30,092,345 federal funds for the Brazos Valley improvements which would provide equivalent of a year's work for 52,299 men, State WPA Administrator H. P. Drought announced that the district had agreed to provide $4,515,000. The State Legislature also had pledged to the district $309,000 annually for 20 years.

L. Mims of Freeport is chairman of the board of directors of the conservation and reclamation district.

Gladioli From Distant Lands Seen in London Floral Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A quarter of a million gladiolus blooms from all parts of Britain and from Ireland, Germany and Holland, together with the choicest varieties from the United States, Canada and Australia, filled the Royal Horticultural Hall here at the recent International Exhibition of the British Gladiolus Society.

Many people claim that the Biblical "lily of the field" is the gladiolus. Some say that the flower was first brought to England from Asia Minor by returning Crusaders, but the corn flag, which still grows in Greece, is the stock from which a large number of the present-day varieties are produced. Hybridization of African and Asian species has resulted in blooms of almost every possible color and size.

Colors in fact ranged from Oeganda's dusky red to Kassel's brilliant scarlet, the dull pink of Carlake to the pale Picardy, the dark mauve of Pelegrina and the clear yellow of Butter Boy. But there was no blue—that "true blue" about which all gladiolus growers dream.

The purpose of the show was threefold—to give new continental and colonial growers an opportunity to show their varieties, to encourage the production of new varities, and to prove the value and charm of the gladiolus when used for interior decoration. A large section of the show was devoted to the arrangement of gladioli for home decoration and for this the small graceful primulinus types were used.

Asked about this year's new varieties, Mr. A. E. Blake Amos, the society's secretary, said that there are so many of these that it is often difficult to recognize them, but 15 new garden varieties have been listed. Although the gladiolus is not difficult to grow, anything up to £25 may be paid for the more valuable bulbs.

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State Irrigation Works Start in Northern Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Ministry of Agriculture announces that preliminary work has been begun on three irrigation projects in northern Mexico, which will be completed during the coming year at a cost of 60,000,000 pesos. It is estimated that the developments will benefit 100,000 agricultural workers.

A total of 743,000 acres in the states of Nuevo Leon, Sonora and Coahuila will be irrigated with waters from the San Juan, El Yaqui and El Nazas rivers. Sonora will have the most acreage reclaimed—315,000. Coahuila will turn water from El Nazas over another 300,000 acres, while the balance of land lies in Neuvo Leon.

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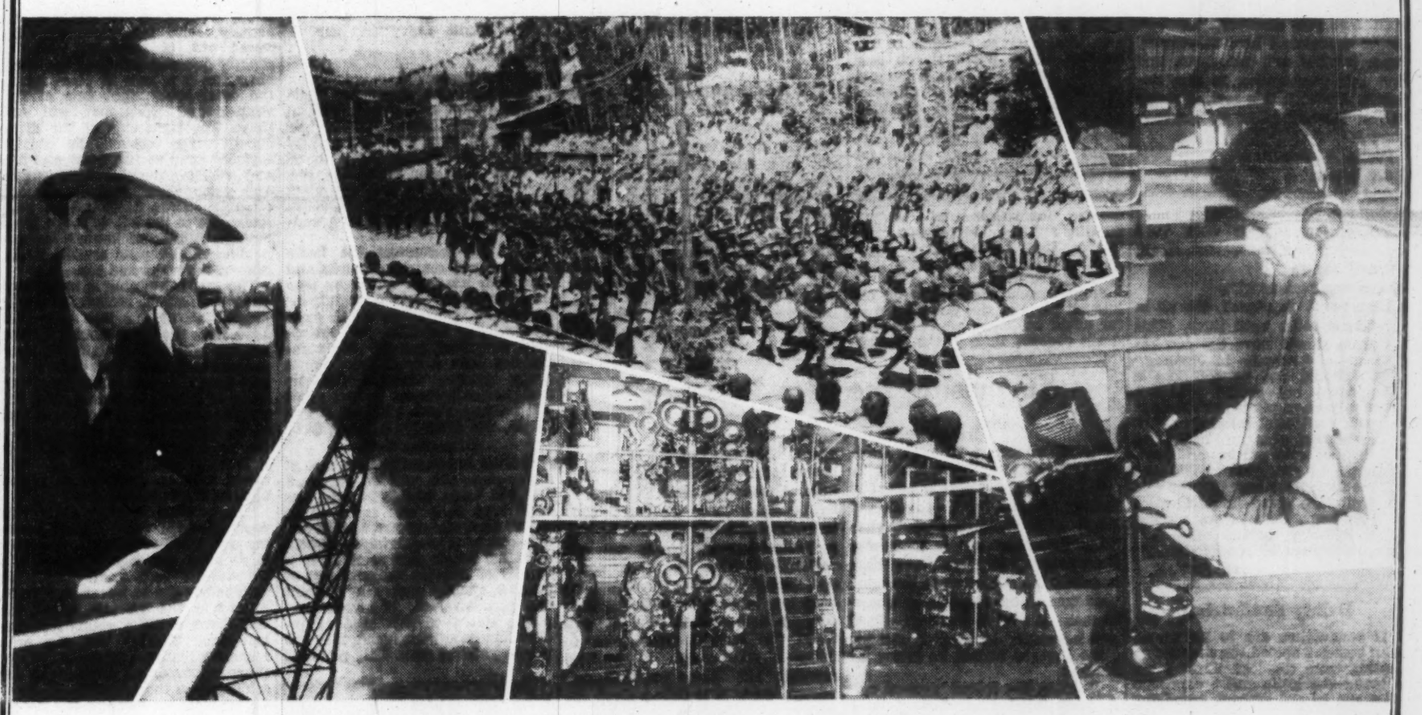

"INTO TOP GEAR SWINGS THE MONITOR'S EXCLUSIVE NEWS SERVICE"

An International Daily Newspaper Covers the News

"To Anglo-American oil interests, including Standard Oil, Haile Selassie has granted major concessions," flashes word from Addis Ababa.

"England disclaims oil leases," radios the Monitor's London news bureau. . . .

"Standard Oil says no," clicks out a Monitor teletype machine from its New York office. . . .

"Who really does have the rights?" wonders the world. It becomes a gripping mystery story. Diplomats are baffled, peace negotiations are threatened, an anxious world awaits authentic facts.

What is the truth?

Into top gear swings the Monitor's exclusive news service. Staff men in Africa, England, France, Italy, Switzerland and the United States probe for facts, sift wheat from chaff, make vivid contribution.

"Haile Selassie informs The Christian Science Monitor in an exclusive interview," cables a staff correspondent from Addis Ababa, "that he has granted rights solely to America and the Standard Oil Company."

This is something definite. The world's eyes turn to Washington. Has a potent new factor been injected into a confused picture? Has a powerful group of promoters set at hazard American lives and American neutrality?

Wires throb with news. By cable, radio, telegraph it pours in. Giant presses in the Monitor's new plant whirl at top speed.

". . . The Emperor of Ethiopia," concludes a Monitor editorial, "is apparently under a misapprehension; the Standard Oil Company is not America."

The words are prophetic. Before four of the Monitor's seven daily editions are off the press and in the hands of accurately informed readers, the oil representatives denied previous denials, and admit ownership.

Then over Monitor leased wires comes the President's stirring dictum: "Dollar diplomacy is no longer recognized by the American Government; the Standard Oil Company will cancel its lease."

History has been written.

Even this minute some division of the Monitor's far-flung news department—embracing 800 correspondents in the world capitals and strategic news centers—is delving deeply into the news, bringing Monitor readers exclusive, truthful accounts, writing lucid stories of fast-moving events.

A skilled news service of staff experts and penetrating editors had contributed towards focusing the powerful spotlight of truth on a big story, a serious world problem . . . an International Daily Newspaper had covered the news.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Styles That Are Martial—When the World Needs Peace

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

What of These Military Motifs?

Must We Accept This Emphasis in the Season's Styles?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WOMEN do not want war. They think in terms of the child, the boy, and the man they have guided along the upward path. They are found at the heart of every movement which promises to further kindliness among nations and peoples. Many of them give the best efforts of a lifetime to this cause. Yet when fashion decrees it, women by the thousands don capes whose designs found inspiration in some general's cloak. They choose hats that have the jaunty air of some private on leave. They feel well-dressed if their jacket is laced across the front with frogs, tucked at the shoulders to suggest epaulets, and topped with a stiff military neckline.

Fashion, it is said, reflects the current viewpoints of its people. If so, there is militaristic thinking this season on Main Street. However, fashion is known to be under the dictatorship of the few, its designs widely adopted by the many. If then, the few have sensed this year a probable popularity of the military motif, need the many unthinkingly respond in the expected way? May we not, instead, take this very "style trend" as a warning to be more awake to subtle influences that would undermine the earnest work for world peace that has long won our support?

On the surface it may seem a slight thing, this "influence of fashions on our thinking." Yet most women would grant that short, boyish clothes, crisp business frocks, or long, "feminine" evening gowns do meet with a certain response in our actions and thoughts. We play up to them; there's the rub. Fashion has a way of dramatizing an idea, even a whim, into an ideal. Furthermore, what of small Johnnie, whose tin soldiers and toy tanks have thoughtfully been taken away from him by a mother who is herself smartly clad in an ensemble featuring knapsack pockets, braidings, epaulets and a cadet cap?

Recognizing these military details and stoutly refusing to have any traffic with them will of course lessen the demand. And a purposeful rejection is bound to make itself felt. Buyers of this year's styles and designers of next will thus be influenced to lose faith in such "interpretations." And in the final analysis, we women, seeking ways to build a world that can work and play together in peace and harmony, will at least not be inconsistent, nor will we be guilty of adapting in a frivolous and "chic" way the dress of an era that should be taken only seriously.

Millicent Taylor

At the Vienna School of Fashion

Upper Left—Designing Styles for the Coming Season. Center—Trying Out Some New Skirt Lines. Upper Right—New Patterns Are Invented Directly With the Material Which Will Later Be Woven. Lower Left—The Beginner "Composes" Patterns by Cutting and Pasting Paper of Different Colors. Lower Right—In the Modern Fashion School the Old Hand Loom Is Employed in Trying Out New Patterns and Materials.

Students of Fashion Design

Training in Good Taste Is Aim of Vienna School

By Dr. Alma St. Wittlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

VIENNA, the one-time capital of an empire and the seat of an old dynasty, has saved among its cultural treasures a certain sense of good taste. The same vivid sense of beauty which in former times inspired the building of a multitude of castles and churches is alive in the Fashion School, which is one branch of the Austrian Arts and Crafts Academy.

Is it possible to "acquire" good taste, or must it be inborn? Opinions are divided. In any case the natural sense requires development—and to a certain extent every woman is endowed with this sense.

In the Vienna School of Fashion you learn a great deal more than sewing. There is, for instance, a department in which dresses are cut out, works of art which win the right to live in this place only when they are really outstanding and original. The pupils of the school seldom work with needle and thread but rather with brush and pencil. The girl students—men are in the minority in this school—come from all parts of the world. Here they sit, bent over their drawing boards, creating designs which combine the rhythm of current fashion with the individualities of the artists, and which are destined to bring forth new ideas for the fashions of tomorrow. Other pupils sketch new designs for fabrics. Beginners cut ornaments out of paper of different colors and stick them together. More advanced pupils draw their inspiration from the texture of different materials. They begin, for instance, drawing threads, and they weave, plait and knot to the dictates of their own initiative. Others devote themselves to modern tapestry and the designing of ornaments. They begin with a small sketch and finish with a full size working drawing.

From Vienna the designs go out into all parts of the world, even as far afield as China, where labor is much cheaper than in the western countries and where certain forms of weaving are traditional. The finished materials come back to Europe to be sold. Examples of successful work are sent to international exhibitions, where buyers from all over the world assemble. When a pupil's work is accepted for industrial purposes he receives a reward.

Businessmen from the fashion and jewelry trade come often to the school for suggestions. By this means artists are given a chance, which is beneficial both artistically and economically. One young girl, for instance, may be found making handbags of a distinctive kind, weaving them from horsehair and strips of leather.

Several young men and women in the fashion department of the Vienna Arts and Crafts School design dress materials for the coming season. From the quiet studios of this once busy metropolis the designs, either worked out in detail or only in the form of sketches, are sent on exhibition to Paris or elsewhere, to be submitted to the criticism of master tailors. The accepted patterns are then sent to textile factories, which in due course send samples of the finished materials back to Vienna, to the very studios from which they started on their career.

The next task is to design dresses in harmony with the style of the material which originated here, and was executed in a distant factory. With no more than a small sample of the material to inspire him, the pupil must make a design for a whole dress. Thereupon small crayon sketches of the designs, together with samples of the material, return westward to Paris, where they are once more submitted to the judgment of the "haute couture." For a second time, the pupils of the Viennese Fashion School get a chance and often win a reward.

Between-Seasons Coat Dress

Remodeling Project for the Home Dressmaker

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INGENIOUS remodeling possibility, that should not be overlooked by the home dressmaker, is the utilizing of a laid aside coat or a two-piece suit as a between-seasons coat dress. This is just the thing for early autumn days, with a fur or fabric scarf when necessary. It will then carry over and take its place in the winter wardrobe, for wear under a heavy coat. This type of garment has gained youthfulness rapidly in recent years. Instead of being regarded as a conservative, somewhat mature dress, it is now featured for the schoolgirl, while a Fifth Avenue shop carries it in an eight-year-old size! Proving its adaptability, the coat dress in varied materials and models, with all the smart details of the new season, is being shown in all sizes and suited to the requirements of schoolgirl, big sister, mother, and even grandmother!

This will encourage the home dressmaker to search in trunks and closets for available garments that are past their original usefulness, that may prove potential coat dresses. For instance, an out-of-style long coat can be easily remodeled into a coat dress for a grown person, while a fingertip coat originally worn by an adult will be just about right as a full length coat frock for a young girl.

Discarded Coat

It often happens that the coat of a two-piece suit will be outgrown and laid aside, while the skirt has been kept in service for a much longer time. The discard coat in this case can be appropriately used as a girl's full length coat dress, as it is usually of suitable material and of durable quality that will warrant the work involved. If several garments suited to this kind of remodeling have been found, it is well worth while to do a little planning

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

That Last Year's Coat or Suit May Be Remodeled Into a Useful Coat Dress

in order to decide just how the coat dresses, when made, will best fit into the wardrobes of the prospective wearers.

The preliminary steps in remodeling of this kind are generally the same, whether the garment is to be restyled for its original wearer or for a smaller member of the family. Linings must all be removed, as the coat dress is an unlined garment. Special care should be taken in removing the two front facings of the coat, as these are long strips which may be used to good advantage in the new garment, particularly in giving added width to the lapped side of the skirt, by means of stitched, simulated pleats. Buttons must also be cut off carefully, as a hole clipped in the fabric would not be a pleasant thing for the remodeler to encounter. Sleeves should be removed but their seams not ripped until it is decided what alteration they need; also the collar should be taken off. If the coat has seen hard wear and is faded and shiny, the only remedy is turning, as even dyeing does not remove the shine.

Wrap-Around Skirt

Whether for a grown person or a child, the coat dress is usually of the wrap-around skirt model, this being particularly desirable for a child, as it gives ample space for activity. The left side may be pieced out, if necessary, with a slightly different fabric of the same shade, as it is held in place under the overlapping right side of the wrap-around skirt and will not show. The right side of the skirt, which wraps around, is usually fastened only at the waist and hip and left loose the rest of its length. The young girls' coat dresses are often in square neck outline, buttoning far to the left with two large buttons, a pair of similar buttons holding the wrapped section of the skirt at the waist and hip.

The surplice closing is more generally seen on the models for adults so that an oblique line is carried down from the right shoulder to the left hip where there is often some pendent ornament. This outline has long been a favorite one where the effect of length is desired; also the surplice crossing can be so arranged as to form a convertible neckline, the right side allowed to fall like a loose revers, or, when desired, closed with an ornamental button high on the left shoulder.

The refitting of such a garment depends much on its original seaming and whether its present wearer is to have it belted or prefers it dart-tucked both front and back with fabric ties to fasten the wrap-around at the left side. When the coat frock is for a young girl, the belt and buttons are the only trimming feature and are usually in sharp contrast. As the buttons are seldom more than four in number—unless there are some on the sleeves—they can be arranged on metal rings at the back so as to be easily changed to match a different belt. These button rings can be bought at any notion counter and make the quick shifting of buttons an easy and inexpensive way of changing one's color scheme of accessories.

Belted Model

If the remodeling is to transform a partly worn skirt and coat into a coat dress, the important feature is the method of joining the two separate units of the original suit that is now to be a single garment. As waistlines are somewhat longer this fall, it would be advisable to adjust the skirt over the coat slightly below the normal waistline, using the lower part of the coat to build up the attached skirt above the belt in some pretty, irregular outline, both back and front, as is often seen in built-up one-piece frocks. A wide, shallow curve or a bib-shaped piece is a favorite outline. The long facing removed from each coat front will be needed for pleats where the skirt opens on the left side.

This will be a belted model, as the joining of the original skirt and coat should be concealed. Fabric-covered buttons and stitched velveteen belt and ascot in bright, contrasting color would be appropriate for this coat dress, whether for young girl or matron.

HELENA JUDSON.

Surprising the 'Box-Luncher'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH school time at hand, many a mother will be eager to find something new and interesting with which to fill the lunch pail. Children love "something different," but it sometimes taxes mother's imagination to think of something novel and at the same time nourishing. The wise cook tries to make her table meals as varied and interesting as possible and the same thought should be taken for lunches.

Children like things "dressed up." A crisp salad or a little cottage cheese, served in a decorated paper cup is attractive. The cottage cheese can be converted into a nourishing "sweet" by making a slight depression in the center of the top and filling it with jam.

Yellow cheese cut in the shape of a carrot, with a sprig of parsley inserted in the top for leaves is an interesting appetizer, as are stewed prunes, well drained and pitted, filled with a mixture of soft cheese and chopped walnuts.

My mother used to pickle eggs for us and I can remember lunch was twice as good when they were included. They are a favorite with my children, too. Let hard-cooked eggs, with shells removed, stand in best pickle vinegar for about 24 hours, or until eggs are sufficiently colored to be attractive. If pickle is dark enough, the yolk will be a lovely orange.

Here is a cooky which we have named "Surprise Cooky," because it has so many variations the children never know what they will find in it. To make these we use 2 cups brown sugar, 1 cup thin cream and 1 teaspoon soda. Then we add raisins, currants, nutmeats, coconut, puffed grains or anything we have on hand. Any flavoring according to one's taste, may be used. Then add enough rolled oats to make a stiff dough. It will be crumbly but sticks together well enough when it is baked. Drop the dough by spoonfuls on a baking sheet and bake in a rather quick oven.

Cookies cut in fancy shapes are much more fun than plain cookies, and even the old-fashioned "Gingerbread Man" comes in for his share of attention, especially with younger children.

Little cup cakes, iced and their owner's name written with colored icing, are interesting when children of the same family eat luncheon together.

No lunch would be complete without sandwiches, but how easily they can become a monotonous round of bread and butter, with something between. Try cutting them in long "fingers" for a change, or make a roll of them. To do this, slice white bread lengthwise, wrap in a dampened cloth until the slice will roll without breaking, spread with any spread desired and roll like a jelly roll. Let stand in dampened cloth over night and cut in slices. If these show a tendency to unroll, secure with a toothpick.

Ribbon sandwiches are made by using alternate slices of white and whole wheat bread. I usually use only three slices, but more can be used if desired. Each layer may be spread with a different spread, provided, of course, they go well together. Cut into "finger" widths.

Another favorite with us are "Black-eyed Susans." These are also made with both whole wheat and white bread. The slices are cut with a round cutter and the white bread cut out in the center like a doughnut. Spread cheese that has been run through a food chopper and moistened with mayonnaise, on the whole wheat slices; cover with the white and fill the hole with chopped raisins and nuts, well pressed down.

Bread for sandwiches should always be cut thin and care should be taken not to leave any dry edges in spreading. The sandwiches should be wrapped carefully in waxed paper to prevent drying out.

Be sure to include napkins. We use the colored paper ones and include two, one for a tablecloth.

(Mrs.) T. B. M., Oregon.

Fresh Peach Pie

California

Dear Editor:

Last spring I tried the recipe for fresh strawberry pie, which you published on your page. It was very good. Now that strawberries are no longer in season I have substituted fresh peaches and pineapple, and find this combination is also delicious. I submit this revised recipe to you, thinking other readers may enjoy it.

Peel and slice
1 cup peaches
Add
¾ cup sugar
1 cup pineapple juice. Cook until peaches are transparent, strain and add to
¼ cup sugar mixed with
4 tablespoons cornstarch. Stir all in double boiler until thick. (This sirup should have the consistency of "molasses in January." It should not be stiff like a pudding but should ooze out slowly when pie is cut.) A little yellow artificial coloring may be added. Set aside until cold. Heap slices of fresh peaches and pineapple in your previously baked pie shell. Pour over this the cold sirup. Let stand in refrigerator one hour. Just before serving, spread over the top
1 cup sweetened whipped cream.

(Mrs.) M. E. H.

Dainty Sandwiches

If sandwiches are to be spread with butter, I spread the slice before cutting from the loaf. Then I use a bread saw knife and a very thin slice can be cut without crumbling in the spreading process.

Fried Fish

A combination of corn meal and flour for dredging fish before frying, clings to the fish better than just corn meal alone.

"Airing" Canned Goods

Canned goods are better if opened, turned out into a dish and allowed to "air" before using.

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The Dominion Ministers' Wives

Lady Bhore, Loved and Admired by Women of India

The Dominion Ministers' wives have been together in London, most of them for the first time. Farmers' wives, engineers' wives, lawyers' wives, politicians' wives are all thrilled with having taken part in the King's Jubilee Procession, with having been entertained by the royal family and the British Ministers. Some of the Ministers' wives may think that they have had greatness thrust upon them by the achievements of their husbands, but most of them have greatly contributed to these achievements. In her own way each represents the women of her country.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

LADY BHORE is much loved by Indian women. They will tell you that she is the finest woman they know. More than that, they accept her as their personal friend, as very few British officials' wives are accepted.

© Dorothy Wilding

Lady Bhore, Wife of Sir Joseph Bhore, Who Represented British India in the Recent Jubilee

It came about because she went first to India as a missionary and she had no official prestige to preserve. "It is very easy for the Indian to recognize the true Christian spirit," said one of the Indian women who love Lady Bhore.

After her marriage, Lady Bhore devoted herself to her home and her children, for she thinks they should be a married woman's chief occupation, but all through her husband's service in India she has constantly brought together in her home Indian men and women and English men and women. Mrs. Rama Rau, an Indian woman leader, who was often at these parties, said: "Lady Bhore broke through the official ice. She entered into all our difficulties, and we could tell her frankly what we thought."

Time and again, Lady Bhore helped Indian women out of difficulties. She gave her services regularly at girls' schools or colleges when they could not afford a lecturer, an unusual thing for the wife of a government official to do. She has been active in every educational work for Indian women, and in 1934 was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind medal, first-class.

She took no very active share in politics because she felt that "work was more important than platforms, and that the Indian women themselves are keen, capable and eager to do their part."

(The next article in this series is on Mrs. Lodge, wife of the Commissioner of Public Utility in Newfoundland.)

Kitchen Kinks

A Saving All 'Round

When boiling eggs for potato salad, I cook them in the same kettle with the potatoes, taking them out after about ten minutes' cooking. This saves gas and dishwashing. I wash the potatoes well and boil them with the skins on.

Poached Eggs

I poach eggs in gently boiling salted water, to which a few drops of vinegar have been added. This prevents the eggs from spreading so much.

Thinning It Out

When using a prepared salad dressing, I thin it out by adding about one third as much evaporated milk as I have dressing.

Neutralizing the Taste

When vegetables or meat are too salty, I have found that the addition of a little sugar will neutralize the taste.

(Mrs.) S. M. E., Illinois

Easily Removed

When using paraffin wax to seal anything, a piece of string put into the wax before it sets makes a handle to pull gently to help remove the wax when desired.

(Mrs.) G. B. M., Canada

Discarded Rubber Gloves

When my rubber gloves become torn and unfit for use I cut off the fingers before discarding them. These, slipped over the finger tips when paring fruits or vegetables, prevent them from becoming stained and unsightly.

(Mrs.) I. M. B., Minnesota.

Bread for Sandwiches

When making sandwiches, if bread is too fresh to slice easily, I place it in the refrigerator to get thoroughly cold. This hardens it enough to make thin slicing easy.

A Woodwork Cleaner

I apply a little ordinary floor wax to woodwork around drawer pulls and cupboard handles and it restores the luster lost by many washings, and saves many future washings.

While Baking Apples

I slit the apples in three or four places before baking, and the skins do not wrinkle while in the oven.

(Mrs.) H. M. C., Illinois.

Pigs in a Dugout

Boil medium sized sweet potatoes. Peel and cut off bottom and top, dig out as large a center as possible, leaving an open top. Fill with cooked sausages. Bake for a few minutes. Make a milk gravy using some of the sausage drippings as seasoning. Cover each potato when served.

Marguerites

Cover the bottom of a small dish with cold (or hot) spinach. Cut a hard-boiled egg in half, place the yolk in the center of the spinach and sprinkle it with black pepper, cut the white into petals and arrange around the center, forming a daisy. Serve with any salad dressing desired.—(Mrs.) B. N. W., Mass.

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Decorated Wood As An Art Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ocean Beach, Calif.

DECORATED wood is an interesting and popular art work, which offers expression to those not skilled in the brush and paint art, as well as those expert along these lines. Wooden articles of all sorts are available, such as puff boxes, hair receivers, inkwells, pen trays, bonbon dishes, card trays, nut bowls, letter racks, napkin rings, candlesticks and serving trays—an almost endless variety to select from, some of them already outlined with a design. Also the worker can transfer her own design by means of transfer paper.

Complete wood decorating outfits are obtainable for reasonable prices at the shops where artists' supplies are sold. One of these outfits that came under my observation, contained seven tubes of color, four brushes, a palette knife, a can of white enamel paint, another can of black enamel, transfer and tracing paper, a sheet of designs for transferring, along with complete instructions, and a small wooden article for decoration—the entire outfit for the munificent sum of $1.35 postpaid!

The wooden object chosen is first of all given either a coat of white or black enamel as a foundation, or any other color that you choose, although white or black is a good background for the display of delicate decoration. When your surface is thoroughly dry, it is a simple matter to transfer the design chosen. First lay your transfer paper on the enameled surface, design on top of that, and then, with an orange stick or other pointed instrument, trace carefully the outline of the design resting over the transfer paper, and in this way transferring it to your article. The filling in of the design is done with quick drying enamels or lacquer, in the event that you do not have one of the above mentioned outfits. Good results can be obtained through the medium of ordinary oil paints in tubes, using quick drying white enamel or lacquer as a base for your colors. Pour out a little of the white enamel on a saucer, or on a small tin cover, then squeeze out a wee bit of color from a tube of oil paint mixing thoroughly, thinning out if necessary with a little turpentine. With tubes of oil paint in various colors, you can mix as many colors and shades as you choose. A card of various sizes of small and excellent brushes can be purchased at a 5 and 10 cent store. You can purchase simple little designs from any art shop or copy some from art magazines.

You can purchase for about 10 cents a number of attractive wooden objects to be decorated at the same time. For instance, an ordinary chopping bowl was converted into a much-admired nut bowl! A pair of wooden candlesticks was given a coat of white enamel, and over the surface trailed a graceful and most charming conventional design in Iris. The blue Iris with its tender green leaves made a most attractive bit of color against the white background, and these candlesticks looked beautiful in an old colonial guest room.

In purchasing wooden articles, it is well to look, your piece over carefully before applying the enameled background. Sandpapering the entire surface gives a smooth surface for your work.

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Humble Origin of 'The Great Lady'

IN THE course of a conversation on literature, a Frenchman may happen to mention "The Great Lady," or "The Old Lady," and in this case the lady he refers to is no other than The French Academy of Letters.

France is celebrating the third centenary of this famous institution this year, and she is all the more proud of it since it is the one institution which has outlived all the regimes, even the Revolution. But however great "The Lady" now, her origin was a very modest one.

A little more than three hundred years ago, a new era dawned upon the country. People were coming out of a long period of turmoil, caused by religious persecutions, civil wars and political hatreds. The hour had arrived when men were willing to drop their swords for books; social life prevailed over camp life, and culture superseded military training. France seemed to find herself again.

* * *

IN THAT HAPPY time there lived in a remote province a young poet called Antoine Godeau, who was in quest of auditors to listen to his writings. As he could find no one in his little town, the thought came to him of a cousin who lived in Paris, a certain Conrart, who might be of some help. He made the journey to the city, and there he found in Conrart a cultured man and a kind friend, who gathered a few amateurs in the realm of literature and gave a reception for him. The occasion proved so delightful that one of the guests suggested an evening at his home. So, on the following week, they all met again and new poems were read by different authors, and this second evening still outpaced the success of the first.

"We must have a third one," said another member of the company.

After the third they had a fourth and a fifth; finally they formed the habit of gathering together every Monday evening.

The most powerful personage in France at the time was Richelieu, the famous prime minister of Louis XIII. Had Conrart not been religious, Richelieu would perhaps have left him alone with his Monday evening gatherings, but Conrart was a Calvinist and Richelieu was their great enemy. When he heard that these meetings were being held regularly, he grew suspicious. "Would they be the nucleus of new seditions?" he questioned.

Another important personage at the Court was Bois-Robert, a poet whose wit and talent as a *raconteur* had procured for him the favor of Richelieu. Bois-Robert was instructed to bring full reports of the meetings at Conrart's home; but when Richelieu had examined these reports, he saw, of course, that he had been mistaken as to their import and, being a clever man, he realized the importance of Conrart's idea; he perceived that this idea represented a power which could be used for the good of the country, perhaps for the unification of the language. Then he entrusted Bois-Robert with another mission, that of offering his "high protection" to the little group of writers.

* * *

INSTEAD OF PLEASING Conrart and his friends, his proposal brought consternation to them. Did it not mean the end of their independence? But what were they to do if not to submit themselves to the supreme authority of the time? So, in 1635, the little Society received the title of Academy from the hands of Richelieu, who came in person and brought statutes for the final organization of the new institution. The purpose of the Academy would be to preserve a pure tongue for the French, and its first task to prepare an official dictionary and an official grammar.

The next step for Richelieu to take was to obtain the approval of the Parliament, but this did not prove an easy task. The Parliament looked with suspicion on all of his enterprises as a matter of course, and, in the present case, it took two years before an agreement was arranged between the two parties. Finally, in 1637 the Parliament acknowledged the foundation of the Society through a decree which ended with the following recommendation: "Let the Academy limit her field of action to the embellishment and the augmentation of the language and, above all, let it be careful not to interfere with anything else."

From that day onward, the Academy acquired such prestige that foreign countries soon wished to copy it. Sweden, among others, showed such interest that her Queen Christina dispatched a messenger to Richelieu, asking that the plans be lent her; and later she made the journey to Paris to attend some of the meetings.

* * *

THE FRENCH ACADEMY reached a further development with Louis XIV, who endowed her with a royal apartment at the Louvre and with a sumptuous library. Its members then enjoyed many privileges, such as free entrance at the Court, in theaters, and so forth; till finally Corneille, Racine, Boileau, Molière, La Fontaine, and others perpetuated its glory through their immortal works.

Then all writers sought the title of Academician, however hard it appeared to achieve it, the memberships being limited to forty. This recalls an anecdote which proves once more the absurd prestige of kings in those times. A few weeks after the passing on of Corneille, the Academy prepared to declare the vacancy of a seat, when Racine hastened back from the Palace of Fontainebleau asking the election to be adjourned: Monsieur le Duc de Maine had let it be known that he wanted to be an Academician. Now the Duke was but fourteen, and had evinced no particular talent for anything. Was that wish of a son of Louis XIV to bring an order from the Grand Monarch? The Academy waited a month until, at last, the young Duke sent a message saying he would wait for another seat—a message to which the Academy replied with her "very humble regrets." And Thomas Corneille, the younger brother of the great poet, was elected.

An important innovation of that time was the reading in a public assembly of the speeches addressed to the new Academicians. Nowadays these assemblies are still in great favor and they continue to attract a representative audience under the famous Cupola, in the Palace of the Institute where they take place.

* * *

THE LONGING OF a poet, the good will of a friend, and the ambition of a powerful statesman—such were the foundations of the Academy of France but, alone, the talents of the Academicians supported its existence, which is still maintained with dignity in our time.

S. V.

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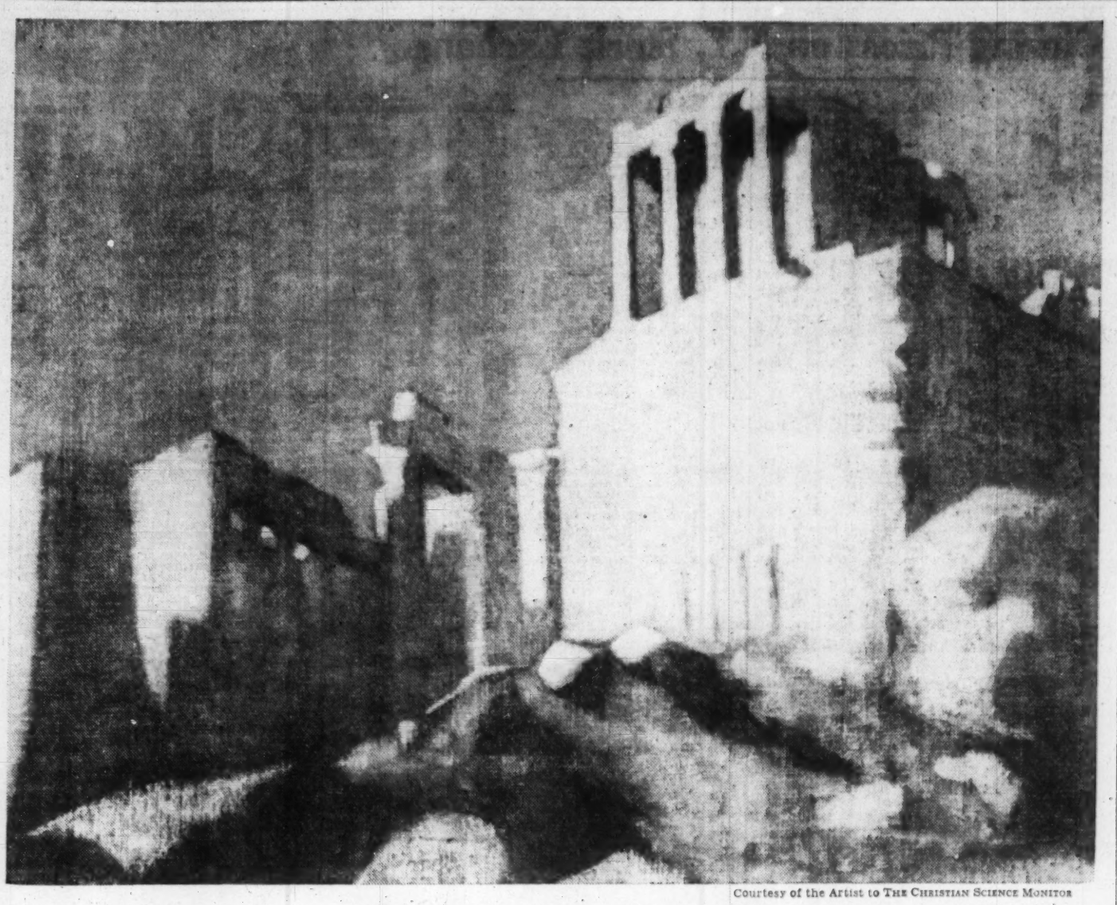

Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE ACROPOLIS: *An Oil Painting by D. Demas*

WHAT a glorious sight is the Acropolis at sunset! The flamboyant effects of yellow, red and orange against the marble walls of the famous temples gradually give place to softer tints as the evening shadows deepen. It is this moment that has been chosen by the artist for his canvas. The graceful outlines of the Temple of Apteros Nike (the Wingless Victory) stand out boldly against the cerulean sky; and at the left, in the background, are the remnants of the Propylaea.

Mr. Demas, whose work in landscapes, portraits and mural decoration has been exhibited at several international exhibitions, has been awarded the French decoration, *officier d'Académie;* recently one of his paintings in Byzantine style, "The Ascension of Our Lord," has been acquired by the Ministry of Education of Greece for its Picture Gallery.

Drinking Fountain

ON A busy, uptown, city street is a drinking fountain loved of streetcar men. Long, up-to-date cars, come briskly up the street and turn the corner. In charge are kind conductors who like to call the names of streets (especially the Irish ones—you should hear them roar "Dunve-a-gan") and answer timid persons' questions. But if you are in a hurry to reach your street, wait until the drinking fountain is left behind before you praise their service overmuch.

On the right, as the car turns, is the little park with the bronze statue of Peter Pan, copied from the one in Kensington Gardens in London, and there the streetcar always stops. There are great spreading oak trees and a jolly plashing fountain and swirlers flinging misty spray over the quiet grass. There is no Round Pond and no place to sail a boat, yet there are many little girls in very short frocks, and little boys in very short shorts playing beside their nurses, who in summer put off their little bonnets and blue veils and are dressed in white uniforms with white veils.

By the curb at the edge of the park is an iron drinking fountain, painted green. Here the cars pull up with as great a sense of obligation as though they were still drawn by horses. The conductor chains off his fare box and seat just as though it were necessary for him to go into the office for tickets or change; the motorman shuts down the power. Over they both go; and first, the conductor, being the greater man, and then the motorman, being the lesser, put their faces down to the fountain for a long cold drink. There is a special bowl for birds and horses and a little, low bowl for cats and dogs, and a bubbly for streetcar men. Oh, please don't say anything about this to the Company! The bit of time we seem to lose is nothing to the real loss it would be to all of us if this kindly custom were discontinued.

Such moments are so precious in a city. In just the instant that it takes for a cool, refreshing drink we see the fountain plashing; we see Peter playing on his pipes and swirlers sending wreaths of mist over the shadowy grass; we even see the little gay up-darting bubbly, that has a sort of winging magic in it, like the tiny flight of a fledgling bird.

F. D.

Really in Athens!

WE passed between the rock-walls of the Corinth Canal and came out to what appeared to be a great lake but which was, in fact, the Saronic Gulf. As we steamed by the island of Salamis the scent of thyme blew strongly over the water. Ahead I could see a cluster of houses, masts of ships and factory chimneys, the harbour of the Piraeus, and as we came nearer I distinguished a glistening, sunburnt eminence which I knew must be the Acropolis. Here was Athens taking shape before my eyes, a place of distance, sunlight and shadow. . . .

Yes, it was certainly a taxi, and the road over which it was carrying me at so break-neck a speed was undoubtedly tarred. But this was surely not the Europe which I had last seen at Naples? It was assuredly not the sombre, austere Europe of London, Paris or Vienna. The houses had shrunk. They had grown long and low-roofed and they had been scrubbed of city grime until they gleamed, even the poorest of them, with the gleam of a tawny sea-shell. Mauve stocks straggled in the untidy little plots before the tawny houses, and cocks and hens scrabbled in dusty back-yards. I felt suddenly deeply ashamed of my stuffy London overcoat and of my squat suitcases, so brown and British, for here obviously one travelled, if one travelled at all, only as far as those blue hills I could see in the distance, with a shawl over one's head and a few garments packed in a straw bundle. Promises to be punctual for tea, to fold up one's napkin neatly, to stick a stamp correctly in the right-hand corner, here clearly meant nothing. Life was treated casually, and as it came. I prayed that the power of the brown suitcases would not be too strong for me.

And, as it proved, they did not prevent me from enjoying to the full, life in modern Athens. The lack of a classical education might have deprived me of a proper sense of awe, but who could fail to smile as he directed his taxi to drive to the theater of Dionysus, or enquire seriously over the telephone if he was indeed speaking to 8 Homer Street? If, moreover, Athens must be regarded as a capital city, it has to my mind, a unique advantage. There is very little city, but a great deal of capital, and of a kind which makes it difficult to take the place quite seriously.—PETER STUCLEY, in "Two Months' Grace." (London: Selwyn & Blount.)

The Dark Peaks of Cader

FROM my boyhood Cader Idris has been to me the ideal of a stern and beautiful mountain. Before I was in my teens I scrambled up a steep and rocky path to the summit, alone. For me in those days it was something of an adventure, and between me and the mountain there grew up a friendly and understanding relationship, far more intimate than with my relations by blood. I have felt it whenever I returned, either walking across from the Schools at Shrewsbury through Welshpool, Can Office, and Dinas Mowddwy to Dolgelly, the dark peaks of Cader seen in perspective always nearer as I walked; or when the sudden vision of the front, crimson in sunset, rose before me as I emerged from the wooded foot-hills, and there it stood—the wide central precipice above the volcanic llyn, flanked on either side by the supporting buttresses, so different in shape and so balanced in power. To me Cader has always remained a magic mountain, and though I have seen the Himalayas and crossed the Rockies and wandered in the Alps and the Caucasus, no mountain has been for me so filled with mysterious influences such as haunt the Celtic world.

I was especially aware of those magic influences one New Year when I was staying on business in the little grey town at the mountain's foot. The cliffs and crags of the precipitous range towered high above the town, and the summits were hidden in clouds and mists, now and again just blown away by the screaming tempest to reveal some crest unexpectedly high and covered with thin and drifting plumes and gullies of snow. Cataracts of brownish water streamed down every cleft in the mountain-sides, and the main river, flowing through the town under an ancient bridge, had flooded the neighbouring streets and houses. To myself such a scene appeared as beautiful as stern, but beauty has little effect upon the native mind, and the inhabitants of the town were to all appearance grim, silent, and unlovely. Gloomy-hearted men and hard-featured women they seemed, battling through long generations for very existence against the hardships of the country they inhabited. Their lives depended chiefly on sheep, and the sheep depended on the mountains. The houses were built with thick walls of grey and partially hewn rock, in the hope of shutting out the deluges of rain and the blasts of the wind.—HENRY W. NEVINSON, in "In the Dark Backward." (London: Routledge.)

Afternoon in September
(California)

Save for the shrill calling of a locust
By the roadside,
There is no sound in this silent place
Of dusty fields and hills
Crouched low as frightened things.
Along the sky a single bird
Hangs motionless.
On every side of him
The sunlight lies in sheets of metal,
Smoothly spread.
His shadow fallen on a cactus blade
Is split in two by silver,
Sharply edged.
The broken parts of it
Are scattered in the windless grass.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

The Comfort of the Christ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE thirty-sixth chapter of Ezekiel are set forth many of the blessings which the prophet envisioned as accompanying the coming of the truth about God to human consciousness. Not the least of these were a "new heart" and a "new spirit." Are not these just what the world is crying out for today?

The history of human experience seems to repeat itself. Because of this the Bible, spiritually interpreted, is inspiring and comforting. God's promises, revealed to the individual consciousness of that age, were not for that time alone, since God is unchanging, universal Love. His promises are for men in all ages, and His power to enforce them is never waning.

Fundamentally, the problems of mankind are ever the same. And so in Ezekiel's time, as now, the people had grown faint with fear, disheartened by failure. Through idolatry and unbelief they had wandered far from God and were feeling the desolation of disobedience and rebellion. Through their experiences, however, their hearts were being made ready to receive the blessings of true obedience to God which Ezekiel prophesied. This was to give them "new heart," revive their hopes, strengthen their trust in good, and change their whole mental basis from matter to Spirit.

Christ is defined by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 332) as "the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness." The Christ is here today, and if ever men are to be saved from the anxiety, bewilderment, and despair which seem ever enthralling them, that salvation must come through the Christ.

The world has failed to find lasting comfort and relief from its woes because it has searched for them through material avenues, has expected to find permanent health through remedying matter, pinned its dearest hopes on human associations, and struggled for material substance to supply its present and future needs. But until the individual is ready to change his thinking from a mortal to an immortal basis, he is doomed to disappointment in his search for security, peace, and joy.

Mrs. Eddy, in Science and Health (p. 587) defines "heart" as "mortal feelings, motives, affections, joys, and sorrows." Mortal mind, with its ever-shifting, limited, unsatisfying concept of things, must look beyond itself for relief from its discords. With faith pinioned in matter, joy often turns to sorrow, while that which seems afflictive today may be the means through which our lives are guided Godward. Christian Science brings to men of all nationalities, races, and creeds a message of hope, of strengthening purposes, of deliverance from evil; and all receptive hearts will receive this message fitted to their particular needs. No problem is too complex, no burden too heavy, no circumstance too stubborn to be dissolved by the Christ-idea. Often the simplicity of the truth is so great as to startle one, its transforming power so immediate that it seems truly wonderful, though it is in reality the natural law of God operating.

Before she knew anything of this religion, a Christian Scientist found her ideals unattainable and her hopes consequently shattered. Deeper and deeper she sank into despair, until she became the victim of a form of heart trouble. After taking up the study of Christian Science, she learned that man is God's reflection, and that her life was not at the disposal of a physical organism; but the trouble persisted until the disappointment and resentment which were manifesting themselves in this way were discerned. Then the student learned that boundless opportunity was hers; that no human event or succession of events had power to thwart the divine purpose. New hope strengthened her thought, and as she apprehended more of the Christ-idea, the difficulty, which had seemed physical, was found to be entirely mental. The depression lifted, and she was free.

Men have based and are basing their hopes upon materialistic logic which they hope will solve the problems confronting them. They have failed in the past, and will fail in the future, unless they change the basis of their labors from matter to Spirit. Victims of wrong reckoning must ultimately accept the Christ, take to themselves its inspiring message, and so find the solution to the problems of human existence. Then only will they find true comfort and release from disheartenment and despair.

How often Jesus retreated from the destructive criticism or enthusiasm of the crowd, the hatred or affection surrounding him; from the curiosity and wonderment of the multitude, to the quiet seclusion of the hills, desert, or seaside, there to meditate upon the spiritual facts of being and to commune with his Father—to receive from Him fresh inspiration and guidance. He retired to find the solution to his own and others' pressing problems.

He who cultivates this way of solving his problems finds there is no comfort comparable to the message which comes to his consciousness, and which he recognizes as God speaking to him. Its answer to his perplexities is thoroughly satisfying. So the Christian Scientist finds no joy greater than that of the quiet hour in which he may give consideration to the things of Spirit, sit at the feet of the Christ, Truth, and partake of its comforting, saving presence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL CONSUELO DEL CRISTO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN EL capítulo treinta y seis de Ezequiel se mencionan muchas de las bendiciones que el profeta vislumbra como acompañando la llegada de la verdad acerca de Dios en la conciencia humana. Entre ellas había—y no eran estas las menores de aquellas bendiciones—un "nuevo corazón" y un "espíritu nuevo." ¿Y no son éstas las cosas que el mundo más anhela hoy en día?

La historia de la experiencia humana parece repetirse. Por esta razón la Biblia, interpretada espiritualmente, es inspiradora y consoladora. Las promesas de Dios, reveladas a la conciencia individual en aquel tiempo, no eran solamente para aquella generación, puesto que Dios es el Amor inmutable y universal. Sus promesas son destinadas para hombres de todas épocas, y Su poder de llevarlas a cabo no disminuye jamás.

Los problemas de la humanidad son fundamentalmente siempre los mismos, y así pasó que en los tiempos de Ezequiel, igual que ahora, los hombres habían llegado a desmayarse de miedo, desanimados por el fracaso. A consecuencia de su idolatría y falta de fe habían errado lejos de Dios y estaban sintiendo la desolación de la desobediencia y rebelión. Por medio de estas mismas experiencias, empero, sus corazones fueron preparados para recibir las bendiciones de la obediencia verdadera a Dios, las cuales el profeta Ezequiel había predicho. Habían de ganar "nuevo corazón", renovar sus esperanzas, fortalecer su confianza en el bien y cambiar por completo su base mental de la materia al Espíritu.

El Cristo se define en la página 332 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy como "la idea verdadera expresando el bien, el mensaje divino que se comunica de Dios a los hombres, hablando a la conciencia humana". El Cristo está aquí hoy mismo, y si los hombres han de salvarse jamás de la ansiedad, perplejidad y desesperación, que parecen encadenarles perpetuamente, esa salvación ha de venir por medio del Cristo.

El mundo no ha encontrado consuelo y alivio duradero de sus penas, porque lo ha buscado por medio de avenidas materiales, ha esperado encontrar salud permanente aplicando remedios materiales, fijando sus esperanzas más preciosas en las relaciones humanas, y ha luchado por substancia material para suministrar a sus necesidades presentes y futuras. Pero hasta que la persona esté lista para cambiar su pensamiento de una base mortal a una base inmortal, está sentenciada a la desilusión en su busca de seguridad, paz y alegría.

Mary Baker Eddy, en su libro CIENCIA Y SALUD (pág. 587) define "corazón" como "sentimientos, motivos, afectos, alegrías y penas mortales". La mente mortal con sus conceptos tan poco satisfactorios, limitados y siempre mudables, tiene que mirar más allá de sus confines para encontrar alivio de sus discordias. Con la fe maniatada por la materia, la alegría muchas veces se trueca en dolor, mientras que lo que parezca penoso hoy día, puede llegar a ser el medio por el cual nuestras vidas son guiadas hacia Dios. La Ciencia Cristiana trae a los hombres de todas las nacionalidades, razas y religiones un mensaje de esperanza, de fortalecimiento para sus aspiraciones, de libramiento del mal; y todos los corazones receptivos encontrarán este mensaje adaptado a sus necesidades especiales. No hay problema demasiado complejo, ni carga demasiado pesada, ni circunstancia demasiado intricada, que no encuentre solución con la idea del Cristo. A menudo la simplicidad de la verdad es tan grande que casi le sobrecoge a uno, su poder transformador tan inmediato que parece verdaderamente maravilloso, aunque en realidad no es más que la ley natural de Dios en operación.

Antes de saber nada de esta religión, cierto hombre encontró sus ideales inalcanzables y por lo tanto sus esperanzas frustradas. Se hundió cada vez más profundamente en la desesperación, hasta que llegó a ser víctima de un padecimiento cardíaco. Después de dedicarse al estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana aprendió que el hombre es el reflejo de Dios, y por lo tanto que su vida no dependía de un organismo físico; pero el padecimiento no se alivió, hasta que el desengaño y el resentimiento que parecían manifestarse de esta manera, se descubrieron. Entonces el discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana comprendió que había delante de él oportunidades ilimitadas, y que ningún suceso humano o serie de sucesos humanos tenían el poder de frustrar el propósito divino. Nueva esperanza fortaleció su pensamiento, y a medida que comprendía más la idea del Cristo, el padecimiento, que había parecido una cosa física, fué hallado como cosa enteramente mental. La depresión se alivió y él quedó libre de su enfermedad.

Los hombres han basado y están basando sus esperanzas en la lógica materialista, con la cual esperan resolver los problemas que les confrontan. Han fracasado en el pasado y fracasarán en el porvenir, a no ser que cambien su base de la materia al Espíritu. Las víctimas de tales deducciones equivocadas tienen finalmente que aceptar el Cristo y aplicar su mensaje inspirador, encontrando así la solución a los problemas de la existencia humana. Sólo de esta manera encontrarán consuelo verdadero y alivio en el desaliento y en la desesperación.

Cuántas veces se retiró Jesús de la crítica acerba o del entusiasmo del gentío, del odio o del afecto que le rodeaba, buscando refugio de la curiosidad y del asombro de la multitud en la soledad tranquila de los montes, el desierto y la playa, para meditar allí sobre las verdades espirituales de la existencia, para comunicarse con el Padre y recibir de El nueva inspiración y dirección. Se retiró para buscar la solución de sus propios problemas apremiantes y los de los demás.

El que trate de cultivar esta manera de resolver sus problemas encontrará que no hay consuelo que se pueda comparar al mensaje espiritual que llega a su conciencia y que reconoce como la voz divina que le habla. Será perfectamente satisfactoria la salida de sus perplejidades que ella le inspire. Así es que el Científico Cristiano no encuentra gozo mayor que aquél de la hora tranquila en la cual puede contemplar las cosas del Espíritu, sentado a los pies de Cristo, la Verdad, y participando de su presencia consoladora y redentora.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Listed Stock Quotations

Bulls Have Whip Hand Today in Active Stock Market Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Rails Prominent In Further Rise Of Stock Prices

By Forrest Price

Traders pushed stocks forward. They took real joy in doing it.

It was a bull market, and a broad one.

Volume of transfers was one of the largest of the year.

Total sales amounted to 2,400,000 shares.

Strange as it may seem the rails were among the most conspicuous as a group. And this in face of the fact that many carriers are not earning their fixed charges.

Their strength was attributed to the improvement in the heavy goods industries from which the railroads derive much of their traffic.

Jersey Central, Great Northern preferred, Union Pacific, Reading, Louisville & Nashville, New York Central, Nickel Plate preferred, Pere Marquette prior preferred, New Haven preferred, Northern Pacific, Atchison and Baltimore & Ohio were prominent gainers among the carriers.

The industrials and utilities were the best gainers, many recording new highs for the year or longer.

Among those showing the greatest advances were Chrysler, Columbia Gas A, du Pont, General Motors, Detroit Edison, Western Union, Yale & Towne, Westinghouse Electric, Johns-Manville, American Woolen preferred, Radio B, Owens Illinois Glass and Blumenthal. The last named soared 6 points in active trading. American Chain preferred jumped 7 points to a new high.

Interboro was up more than a point to a new high early in the trading but sold off later, losing about 2 points. The Manhattan Elevated issues also showed early strength but also sold off.

Weakness in the New York tractions was due to a statement by the city chamberlain that some of the Interboro issues were selling so much higher than what the city was figuring on paying for them that it seemed that the SEC should try and discover if they were being manipulated.

Traction loans were weak in the bond market. Other corporate loans were steady. U. S. Governments were steady. Italian 7s were weak. German 5½s and Japanese 6½s were heavy.

In the commodity markets cotton at New York ruled higher early but receded somewhat later. There was profit-taking in the wheat market at Chicago, and prices eased accordingly.

The stock market is looking forward to a boom in trade. There are unmistakable signs of a coming burst of speed in various industrial lines.

This, it is believed, accounts for the upswing in various securities that are expected to benefit first by the industrial upswing.

The motorcar manufacturers are now enjoying improved business, and their prospects seem to be outstanding in the way of expansion.

The steel industry generally is in direct line to benefit by the general improvement. Orders already received for the new $24,000,000 Republic Steel 4½ per cent general mortgage bonds which carry a conversion privilege are taken to indicate confidence that prosperity of large dimensions will soon be enjoyed.

Wheat Values Have A Late Reaction

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Setbacks of wheat values late today resulted from profit-taking on the part of holders and because of hedging sales.

Hedging proved burdensome in view of notable absence of any sustained speculative demand. It was current gossip, however, that a good export business had been witnessed in Canadian wheat.

Wheat closed irregular, 1 cent lower to ⅜ higher compared with yesterday's finish. December 93-93⅛; corn, ¾ off to ⅞ up,; December 57; oats at ⅛ decline to ¼ advance, and provisions varying from 15 cents decline to a rise of 7 cents.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; speculative favorites heavily traded.

Bonds: Steady; secondary loans improve.

Curb: Firm; oils and industrials in demand.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; changes narrow

Cotton: Steady; unfavorable weekly weather report.

Sugar: Quiet; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Irregular; holders taking profits.

Corn: Uneven; primary receipts small.

Cattle: Steady at 25 lower.

Hogs: Around steady to 10 cents higher; top $12.25.

Foreign

London — Trading on the Stock Exchange today was quiet pending Abyssinian developments. Most sections dropped due to lack of support. Kaffirs showed early gains but eased later on reports of output from the Rand mines. Transatlantic and rubber shares were steady. The closing tone was easy.

Paris — The Italian-Ethiopian situation kept the Bourse hesitant today, and a slightly heavier tone prevailed. Rentes and international shares were unsettled. The close was somewhat improved.

Berlin—The Boerse was calm with prices rising slightly shortly after the opening. The market closed firm.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Sept. 9 was: Receipts for Sept. 9, $15,985,086; expenditures, $39,094,560; net balance, $1,446,886,509; customs receipts for the month, $7,665,782. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $656,847,782; expenditures, $1,407,372,952 (including $707,804,222 of emergency expenditures). Excess of expenditures, $750,525,170. Gross debt, $28,989,014,272, a decrease of $2,013,948 under the previous day. Gold assets, $9,212,903,285.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.11	Last Sept.10
64¾	51	2f	Acme Steel	100	64¾	64¾	64¾	64
9⅜	4¼	..	Adams Express	2500	9¼	8¾	9	8¾
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	400	31¼	31	31	..
14¼	8	.15b	Addressograph	3500	13¾	13¼	13¾	13½
14	4½	..	Advance Rumely	600	14½	13¾	14	13⅝
8¾	6¾	.80	A½allated Prod	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
149¾	104⅜	3f	Air Reduction	700	147¼	146½	146½	145
20½	15⅛	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	2400	16½	16⅛	16¼	16⅜
19⅜	6⅜	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	100	16½	16½	16½	..
2⅛	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	900	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	500	7	6¾	6¾	..
7	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	100	6	6	6	..
7¼	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
30½	21	1	Allegheny Steel	2100	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	28¾
170½	125	6	Allied Chem	1800	170½	169	170	169¾
75⅜	31⅛	..	Allied Stores	2500	7	6⅝	7	6¾
29½	12	..	Allis Chalmers	4600	29½	28½	29	28½
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	17½	17⅛	17⅛	16½
110	85	3f	Allied2Stores Pf	800	70	69¾	70	69⅝
73¾	49	5	Amal Leather	500	3¾	3½	3½	3½
4⅛	2⅛	2f	Amal Leather	600	66	65	65¼	65½
71	48½	2	Amerada	400	54¼	53½	53½	54
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	400	30½	29¼	30	29½
30⅞	13⅛	..	Am Bank Note	2400	30½	29¼	30	..
65¾	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	62⅝	62¾	62¾	..
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	1800	16	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
127½	57⅜	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	100	125¾	125¾	125¾	..
81⅞	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	10	81⅞	80½	81½	81
38⅛	21	1	Am Brake S&F	400	38	35½	35½	36
146⅜	110	4f	Am Can	3900	146⅝	145	145	145¾
25⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	23⅝	23	23¼	23
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	300	53½	53	53½	51
22	8	..	Am Chain	2100	22	21	21⅛	20¾
103	38	..	Am Chain pf	400	103	98	103	..
10	4¼	..	Am Colortype	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
33¼	22⅛	..	Am Com Alcohol	1800	28⅝	27	28	27
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	3900	7⅝	7	7	7⅛
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	800	36	34¾	34¾	35
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	700	32⅜	31	31	..
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	600	14¼	14	14¼	13¼
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	300	12	12	12	12
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	400	4⅞	4¾	4¾	..
39½	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	34¾	34¼	34¼	35
37½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	2100	31¾	30½	31¼	30⅝
4⅞	2⅜	..	Am Ice	700	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
37¾	20	.6	Am Ice pf	200	20	20	20	18
9⅞	4½	..	Am International	2200	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅜
6	1⅞	..	Am La Fr pf	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	2100	17½	17	17	16⅝
58	32	..	Am Loco pf	100	53	53	53	52
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	2100	9½	9¼	9½	9¼
9½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	600	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
24¾	13½	..	Am Metal	900	23¾	23⅝	23¾	23¾
24⅞	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	4200	25⅝	25	25⅝	25
9½	1½	..	Am Uower & Lt	6600	8	7½	7⅝	7½
110	85	3f	Am P&L 5% pf	1800	33⅜	31⅜	31⅜	32
71⅞	49	5	Am P&L 6% pf	2100	38⅞	37¼	37¼	37½
18¾	10¼	..	Am Radiator	2100	18⅜	18	18⅛	18⅛
27¾	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	21400	27½	27	27¼	27⅛
95⅜	66	5	Am Safety Razor	800	93	92½	92½	92½
13⅜	4½	..	Am Seating	700	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	13⅞
27	⅜	..	Am Sam Tob	600	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	25⅜
42	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	600	25½	25⅛	25	25¼
47¼	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	8400	47¼	45⅝	45⅝	46
117¼	103	13½	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	108	108	108	..
76	63	3f	Am Snuff	100	73½	73½	73½	..
99	72½	5	Am Tobacco	400	98	97¾	98	97
101½	74¾	..	Am Tobacco B	1800	101	100	100½	100
28	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	1200	19⅛	18½	18½	19
106	88	..	Am Steel F pf	20	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
43	33½	2f	Am Stores	400	39½	39½	39½	39⅝
70½	51¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	1100	56¾	56½	56¾	56½
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	135	135	135	..
145¾	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	4800	145¼	144½	144¾	144¾
22½	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	20	20	20	20	20
19¼	7⅛	..	Am Wat W & E	18500	17⅞	16¾	17¼	16⅞
80	48	6	Am Wat ipf	500	76	76	76	76¼
9½	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	1600	9½	9⅛	9	9⅛
52⅜	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	4200	52¾	50½	51⅛	50
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	1	1	1	⅞
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P2pf (h)	100	4	4	4	4
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4⅛	2⅛	2f	Amal Leather	46500	20½	20½	20⅝	20⅝
28	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
9	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	400	8½	8½	8½	8½
3½	1½	..	A P W Paper	100	3	2	2	3
52	26	1f	Archer Daniels	1600	48⅛	47½	47⅝	48
122¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	20	119	119	119	..
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	2600	4¼	4	4	4
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	600	62¾	62	62⅜	62¾
110	85	3f	Armour Ill pf	400	105½	100½	105½	..
1¼	7⅛	..	Arnold Constable	1100	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
32¼	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	3900	32⅞	32⅛	32⅝	32
14⅞	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	800	14⅞	14½	14½	14¾
108	80⅞	.90b	Asso Dry G 1pf	400	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
57⅛	36⅜	3	Atchison T&SF	4900	54⅝	53¾	53½	53
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	800	88	88	88	88
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	1600	27¼	26½	26½	26½
28	21⅜	1	Atl efining	2500	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	22
46½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	400	44¼	42¾	43¼	44
114	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	114	114	114	113¾
8⅞	4	..	Atlas Tack	600	8¾	8½	8½	8½
39½	15	..	Auburn Auto	5900	38¾	37⅝	37¾	38¾
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3600	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¾
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	1900	3½	2½	2¾	2¾
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin L pf (h)	800	24¼	21⅞	23¼	21⅞
7	2¼	..	Balt & Ohio	13400	18	17½	17½	17½
22¾	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	3600	23	22¼	22¾	22½
109½	100⅜	6½	Bamberger pf	10	109¾	108¾	108¾	109
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	45½	45	45	45½
115	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	114	114	114	..
6½	3¼	..	Parker Bros	100	6	6	6	6
51⅛	37½	1f	Bayuk Cig	500	47¾	47½	47½	48
10⅝	5⅜	..	Barnsdall A	5100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½
19	14⅛	.50b	Beatrice Cream	100	15½	15½	15½	15¾
108½	100½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	200	105	104¾	104¾	..
93	72	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	200	94	92	94	92
13⅞	11⅛	1b	Belding Hem	5400	14⅜	14	14⅛	14
21¾	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	11400	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	21½
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1500	19⅛	19	19⅛	19
50⅞	34	2	Best & Co	400	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	50¼
40⅝	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	13500	40¼	39⅜	39¾	40
103¾	55⅝	1¾	Beth Steel pf	1200	100¼	100	100¼	100
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	800	23¼	22½	23¼	22⅝
14¼	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	3100	14¼	13⅜	14⅛	13⅝
112	103⅜	7	Bloomingdale pf	30	108½	108½	108½	108½
78	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	190	78	70	78	..
16⅛	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	6100	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1600	51	50¾	50¾	50⅞
100	90	4f	Bon Ami A	100	99¾	99½	99¾	99¾
47¾	42	2f	Bon Ami B	20	44	43¼	44	43¾
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	6600	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	23⅞
51⅞	28¼	2	Borg Warner	2500	51⅞	50¼	51	50¼
8	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	100	8	8	8	..
40⅞	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	25500	48⅞	47⅞	47¾	47⅝
14⅝	8¾	.40	Bridgeport Brass	3100	14⅛	13⅞	14	14⅛
45⅜	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	700	44⅜	44	44	44
36⅞	30⅜	..	Bristol Myers	100	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅞
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	5900	46½	44⅜	45½	45⅞
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	99½	99	99½	98⅝
31⅞	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	100	24	24	24	25
71½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	66¼	66⅛	66¼	66
6⅞	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	400	5¼	5	5¼	6
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
15	8½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1600	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13½
6	4¼	..	Budd Mfg	6100	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
¾	¼	..	Budd Mfg Rf	3500	⅞	½	⅝	..
50½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	1500	50½	50¼	50½	49¾
7½	2½	..	Budd Wheel	25600	7½	6⅞	7⅜	6⅞
19⅞	9¼	..	Bullard	1500	19¾	19	19¾	19½
10⅝	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	600	10¼	10¼	10½	10½
1⅜	¾	..	Burns Bros B (h)	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	100	6¾	6¼	6⅜	..
20⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	18500	20⅜	19⅝	20	20⅜
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	100	6½	6½	6½	..
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1¾	⅝	..	Butterick	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	500	32½	32⅜	32½	42¼
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
5¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	2700	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
22⅜	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy½C	2800	20⅞	20½	20½	20⅝
16⅝	8¼	.40	Canada Dry	500	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
13¾	9¾	..	Canadian Pacific	6300	11	10½	10½	10⅞
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	700	35¼	35	35	35½
13⅛	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	300	13	13	13	12½
80⅜	45¾	..	Case Thresh	8500	80¼	77¼	77¾	79¾
55½	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	2300	53	51¾	52	53¾
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	2500	29¼	27½	28⅝	27½
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	500	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
33¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	60	30¾	28¾	30	29¼
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	800	26½	26½	26½	25⅞
62½	24	..	Central RR of NJ	300	59½	59½	59½	57¼
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	300	7¾	7¼	7⅝	7¾
109½	96¼	7	Century Rib pf	50	102	102	102	104
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	7300	58½	55¾	58⅜	55¾
7	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	1500	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
64¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	500	64¼	62⅞	64¼	62
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	1000	47	46¾	46⅞	46¾
47¼	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	200	47½	46¾	46⅞	46¾
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	300	3⅛	3	3	3¼
34½	15½	..	Chi Mail Order	1000	33⅜	32⅝	33	33½
3	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P(h)	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & StP (h)	500	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western(h)	1000	3	2⅞	3	2¾
10⅜	3⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf(h)	300	7⅝	7¼	1⅝	7¼
19¾	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	800	9¾	9½	9½	9½
44¼	20	..	Chi Rk I & P	300	42	41½	42	42
2⅝	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P(h)	500	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
4⅞	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	100	3	3	3	3
30	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	300	26½	26¼	26¼	25¾
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	300	5	5	5	5
74	31	1f	Chrysler	65000	74	70¼	72⅝	71¾
35¾	27⅜	1f	Cpvc Gr Br Co	5500	35⅜	34½	34½	34⅜
24⅝	14	2	City Ice & Fuel	49	15½	15	15½	15
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	130	76	75	76	75
5	3⅜	..	City Stores	300	4	4	4	4
18¼	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	300	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
28½	20	1	Cluett Peabody	300	22½	22½	22½	22¾
126	110	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	112	112	112	112
19⅛	15½	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1900	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	18¼
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	300	55⅜	55¾	55¾	55⅝
32⅜	9	..	Collins & Aikman	25000	32⅜	30	32¼	30
102½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	110	102½	102	102½	101
8½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	2000	3	2⅞	3	3
5	½	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	20	16½	16	16	16½
21½	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	70	22	20¾	21	21½
17½	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	100	17¾	16½	16½	17¼
14¼	6⅜	..	Colo & So 2pf	40	14¼	13	13	14¼
10⅜	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	27500	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	13½
86½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	900	85¾	84½	85½	83½
81	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	300	67½	67	67	65¾
94	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	1500	94	90½	93¾	90½
53⅞	39½	2½	Comm Credit	2300	52¼	51⅝	52	51⅞
72	56¼	2.80f	Comm Inv Tr	1200	69½	68¼	69½	68¾
102⅜	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	2500	101	100½	100½	100¾
23⅞	17⅜	.60f	Comm Solvents	9500	20⅞	20	20½	20⅞
2⅞	¾	..	Comwlth & S o	7300	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
65¼	29½	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	800	57½	54¾	57½	54
37⅝	27¼	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	3500	35	33¾	35¼	34½
49	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	10	43¾	43¾	43¾	42¾
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	800	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
22⅛	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	1500	17¼	16¾	16¾	17
10½	3	..	Consol Cigar	500	8½	8	8	8
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	14500	28⅞	27¾	28	28⅛
101¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	2300	100¼	100	100	100
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	700	3⅞	3¾	3¾	..
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	3500	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	4	4	4	4
1¼	½	..	Consol Textile	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	800	11⅜	11¼	11½	11
5½	2⅞	..	Containuer B	700	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4½
74	62	7	Cont Cigar pf	10	71	71	71	71
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	2500	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	9½
1⅜	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	800	1¼	1¼	1¼	1 1/16
91½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	4500	88¼	87¼	87⅝	87½
14⅞	3	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	700	14¼	13⅜	13⅝	14
42⅝	28½	1.20f	Cont Insurance	700	41	40½	40½	..
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	2300	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
23	15½	.37½b	Cont Oil	8300	20½	20	20	20⅜
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	40	54¼	53½	54	54
78⅝	62	3	Corn Products	1500	67½	66⅞	67	67
80	73	6½	Con Cig ppf xw	10	79	79	79	..
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	500	5½	5	5⅛	5
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	700	14¼	14	14¼	14
36¼	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	3200	36¼	33½	35¾	35¾
5⅝	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	700	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
27¾	14	..	Crucible Steel	800	26⅝	26⅛	26½	27
85½	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	300	85½	85½	85½	85½
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	50	7	7	7	..
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	70	69	68	68	69½
47½	29⅞	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	40½	40½	40½	40¾
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	1900	20	19¼	19⅞	19¼
105¾	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	104¾	104½	104½	104½
3	1	..	Curtiss-Wright	4500	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
10¼	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2100	7⅞	7¾	7⅝	7⅞
29	16	..	Cutler Hammer	600	28⅞	28¼	28¾	28⅝
41⅝	22¾	..	Deere & Co	4400	41⅝	40½	40½	41
28	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	500	28	27¾	28	27⅛
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	5200	40½	39	39¼	38¾
19m	11	..	Del Lack & W	3600	17⅝	17	17⅛	17
4¾	1½	..	Denver R G pf	300	3	3	3	3½
102⅛	65	4	Detroit Edison	500	102½	100	102½	98⅝
50⅜	35½	1f	Devoe & Ray A	300	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	41½
40¾	26½	1½f	Diamond Match	500	39¾	39¾	39¾	39½
41½	34⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	200	40	40	40	..
43½	34½	2f	Dome Mines	3400	40

Business and Industry

Injunction Against Guffey Coal Act Asked in Federal Court

Commerce and Finance

Federal Reserve Board Draws Up New Bank Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 — The Federal Reserve Board has drafted proposed revisions of the board's regulations in order to carry out the new provisions of the Banking Act of 1935.

These revisions are tentative in form and have been submitted to the 12 district banks for criticism and they are not expected to be approved until the Reserve Board is reorganized on Feb. 1.

The changes affect the following classifications:

1. Member bank borrowings from the Reserve Banks, especially under the new provisions allowing real estate mortgages to be rediscounted and other acceptable paper to be rediscounted upon payment of additional interest.
2. Loans to executive officers of member banks.
3. Regulation of savings deposits for purposes of determining Reserve requirements and interest payments.
4. Reserve requirements.
5. Membership of state banks in the Reserve System.
6. Increase or decrease of capital stock of Federal Reserve Banks.
7. Holding company affiliates and granting of voting permits.

There is also a provision permitting the Reserve Banks to demand additional or marginal collateral on advances made to member banks. According to the provision, however, Reserve Banks could not demand collateral having a face value of more than 150 per cent of the loan or 50 per cent of the amount of paper discounts, whichever the case may be, except with permission of the board.

Member banks are required to give promissory notes for loans made on other "eligible" collateral payable at a definite date not more than four months after the advance is made, or the note may be made payable on demand at any time within a specified period of not more than four months.

Advances to member banks on real estate security largely repeat the limitations written into the act, which requires that the security be a first lien and that it be either a four-year loan for not more than 50 per cent of the property's value, or a 10-year amortized loan for not more than 60 per cent of the value.

The purpose of defining savings deposits for computing reserve requirements is to avoid abuses discovered under the Banking Act of 1933. The draft suggests limiting savings accounts to $10,000. It would also classify as a demand deposit any account which showed more than one withdrawal a week during the succeeding month, and interest on it would be suspended for that month.

The provisions allow insured state banks organized prior to June 16, 1933, and situated in towns of less than 3000 to enter the Reserve System with as little as $25,000 capital. This is largely a reiteration of the new provisions in the Banking Act of 1935.

New Treasury Issue Yields 0.176 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Tenders for $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of 273-day Treasury bills, dated Sept. 11, and maturing June 10, 1936, which were offered on Sept. 6, brought bids totaling $158,384,000, of which $50,031,000 was accepted.

The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.902, equivalent to a rate of about 0.129 per cent per annum, to 99.851, equivalent to a rate of about 0.196 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.866 and the average rate is about 0.176 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Housewife Uses More Butter Substitutes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Tax figures made public today indicated madame housewife relied more on butter substitutes last year to help balance her kitchen budget.

There was an 89 per cent jump in internal revenue collections on colored oleomargarine during the 1935 fiscal year compared with 1934; a 49 per cent increase in tax receipts on uncolored oleomargarine, and a 48 per cent increase in those on process or renovated butter.

Commissioner Guy T. Helvering reported that colored oleomargarine collections jumped from $447,128 in 1934 to $844,558; uncolored from $241,350,100 to $359,242,373, and renovated butter from $1,246,392 to $1,848,000.

Southwest Broomcorn Crop Expected to Double 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—The Southwest's broomcorn crop this year is expected to be nearly double that of 1934, according to government estimates here.

Indications are that the 1935 crop will be approximately 67,000 tons, as compared with the 30,800 tons last year. An increased acreage has been noticed in the Southwest.

Prices of $60 to $180 a ton are being offered in the Lindsay section, according to local grain men.

Demand for Floor Covering And Furniture on Upgrade

NEW YORK (AP)—Floor covering, furniture, consumer demand, is definitely on the upgrade in all parts of the country, says a survey issued by Poor's Publishing Company.

For about the first half of 1935 retail furniture sales on a dollar volume basis were up 20 per cent above the sales for the corresponding period of 1934, while sales of home furnishings were up about 30 per cent, according to this authority.

Proud of Exchange

Underwood

Charles R. Gay
President of the New York Stock Exchange

Value of Ontario's Half-Year Mineral Output Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—With increases in gold, copper and nickel, mineral production in Ontario for the first six months of this year had a value of $65,598,201, according to a report from the Ontario Department of Mines. For the corresponding period of 1934, production was valued at $63,832,940.

Total gold produced from all sources for the first six months of the year was 1,052,639 fine ounces, compared with 1,040,222 fine ounces for the same period last year, representing an increase in world value from $36,626,316 to $36,882,698.

Nickel production increased from 63,315,706 pounds to 63,963,301, and in value from $15,016,662 to $16,071,186. Copper production increased by 19,949,299 pounds to 112,898,834, with an estimated value this year of $8,148,656. While production was lower, the value was actually higher. In 1934 the production of 2,335,335 ounces were valued at $2,381,332.

While admitting a lack of accurate figures, an official report from the department of mines stated that it would appear that Canada has become the leading producer of platinum in the world. The statement of officials of the International Nickel Company was quoted, saying that each 20 tons of Frood Mine ore contains an ounce of platinum.

"During 1935 (half-year)," the report continued, "the total recoveries reported totaled 87,340 fine ounces of platinum, palladium, iridium, rhodium and ruthenium, having a value of $2,381,332, as against 88,034 ounces of the combined metals, worth $2,628,897 in the first half of the preceding year."

Electric Output Shows Best Gain Of Current Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—The production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 7, was 1,752,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 12 per cent over the corresponding week of 1934. This was the largest increase over last year yet recorded during the current year.

The spread has been steadily widening, however, since May, as the following figures indicate. They show the percentage increase over the same period of last year for recent months and weeks:

Month	Increase	Week Ended	Increase
May	4.1		
June	4.9		
Week Ended		Week Ended	
July 6	6.4	Aug. 10	9.7
July 13	7.2	Aug. 17	9.5
July 20	8.6	Aug. 24	11.6
July 27	8.3	Aug. 31	11.2
Aug. 3	9.9	Sept. 7	12.0

World Tin Quota Output to Stand

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (AP)—The international tin committee decided today to continue the quota production for the last three months of this year at the present percentage of 65.

Another meeting probably will be held in London before the end of the year.

Air Conditioning Makes Headway in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES—Rapid progress has been made in air conditioning in Argentina, and particularly in Buenos Aires, according to the Assistant to the American Trade Commissioner here.

Installations have been made in a number of theaters, stores and restaurants, and in several instances apartment houses have also been equipped with air cleaners and coolers. The small individual conditioning plant for use in separate rooms, it is pointed out, has not as yet become popular, but it is expected that with the rather extensive educational work which is to be undertaken along this line, sales will amount to important totals.

Record Lumber Receipts For Los Angeles Harbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Sept. 11—Receipts of lumber at Los Angeles Harbor during the third week in August surpassed all records for a five-year period, shipping statistics revealed.

Imports amounted to 22,970,000 board feet. Lumber traffic is regarded as an index to building activity in southern California.

Gay Says Social Consciousness Is Pervading Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11—Establishment of public relations departments by great financial and mercantile institutions are a sign of a new social consciousness, according to Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange.

As guest speaker at the twentieth annual convention of the Financial Advertisers' Association here today, Mr. Gay recalled the legendary remark of an early railroad treasurer who curtly told the stock exchange that his company "makes no reports and publishes no statements."

"Historians tell us that this typified the attitude of the business leaders of that period," he continued. "Business proceeded on the theory that it was responsible only to its customers and stockholders.

"Today it has come to realize that there also is a responsibility to the public; that it operates under a popular franchise, and if it is to survive it must conduct its affairs in such a way that the franchise will be continued; that no law and no contract can protect a business or institution whose social merit an intelligent and critical public begins to question.

"Wise management has taken a leaf from military strategy. It has assumed the offensive. Instead of waiting until misinformation and prejudice have begotten public indifference and public hostility, such management has taken upon itself voluntarily to render a public accounting of its services.

"I am genuinely proud of the fact that the New York Stock Exchange did much valuable pioneer work in this field. For years we have urged upon those companies whose securities are listed with us the importance of the fullest publicity concerning their corporate affairs."

Donaldson B. Thorburn, assistant vice-president of the Bank of America, San Francisco, declared there was a need for public education on banking, but that it was a job for all banks, to be undertaken in unison.

"It is vitally important if any such co-operation campaign be undertaken that every bank in the United States subscribe to it, that political partisanship be avoided and there be no exposition of economic theory that might be construed as propaganda," he said. "Each bank must take it upon itself to back up the assertions made, so that no misrepresentations occur, however inadvertently, in stating the position of the nation's banks."

Berle May Ask SEC To Probe Big Rise In N. Y. Tractions

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—A. A. Berle Jr., City Chamberlain and transit unification negotiator for the city, said today that he was considering asking the SEC to investigate the recent striking rise in securities of New York City traction issues in the stock exchange.

"We cannot sit by and be a silent partner in a stock-rigging deal," he declared. "The prices of some I. R. T. issues are so far above anything we contemplate paying that it looks to me as if someone is just pushing them up."

Mr. Berle was particularly concerned with rumors in Wall Street concerning the imminence of a deal between the traction companies and the city. He denied a rumor that the city would make an announcement of an agreement late today.

"Negotiations are in a hopeful stage," he said, "but some of the prices now being mentioned will never be true."

New York Stock Exchange authorities made no comment on Mr. Berle's statement.

A meeting of the Exchange governors was slated for late this afternoon. Mr. Berle is privileged to attend this session as a member of the Exchange advisory committee, which is composed of individuals having no affiliations with the Exchange.

Nonferrous Metals Demand Is Quiet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 — Sales of the nonferrous metals have been very meager by comparison with the brisk business throughout August. Domestic copper sales on the first business day of this month were only 43 tons, one of the poorest totals for a day this year, though this was largely compensated for by sales of 1882 tons the next day.

The price of 8½ cents per pound in the domestic market is holding firm. Late in the week a copper authority returning from Europe made the prediction that European copper prices will shortly advance materially.

Lead and zinc prices have been unchanged all week and demand for the metal has been only mediocre. London tried to stage an advance in silver but when the American Treasury failed to buy, the foreign market sagged gradually.

22 Bank Receiverships Ended During August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 — Liquidation of 22 bank receiverships was recorded during the month of August, making a total of 126 such receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency since his annual report to Congress dated Oct. 31, 1934, according to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these institutions exclusive of 11 receiverships restored to solvency, aggregated $30,805,406, or an average return of 73.63 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to an average of 63.31 per cent of their claims.

16 Coal Companies Make Mass Frontal Attack on Guffey Act

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11 (AP)—Sixteen coal companies denounced the Guffey coal code act as unconstitutional in five different ways, declaring they would refuse to obey it and asked for an injunction forbidding its enforcement in a suit filed in Federal Court here.

The plaintiffs said their average sales a month totaled $654,750, on which the act would levy a tax of $92,200. They said this would practically bankrupt them before they could recover the taxes, which they claim are illegal, in the ordinary manner.

Former Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson, who ruled unconstitutional the NRA and other new-deal legislation before he left the bench to reenter private practice, filed the action today as counsel for the 16 companies. Kentucky Internal Revenue Collector Selden R. Glenn was made the defendant, both officially and personally.

See Constitution Violated

The action—believed the first mass frontal attack on the Guffey Act—charged that it violated the Constitution in these ways:

1. It violated the Fifth Amendment, which forbids taking property without due process of law.
2. It violated the Tenth Amendment, which reserves to the states, or to the people, all rights not granted the Federal Government or forbidden the states.
3. It attempts to delegate legislative power.
4. The section levying a 15 per cent tax on all coal production, with a 90 per cent refund to producers submitting to the code provided by the act, is "an unconstitutional attempt on the part of Congress, under the guise of taxation, to punish those producers of bituminous coal who are unwilling to surrender their constitutional rights . . ."
5. Congress has no jurisdiction over and no power to legislate upon certain matters covered by the act or the code.

Specifically condemned as beyond the power of Congress were:

1. The provision for fixing maximum and minimum prices.
2. The requirement that producers sell to all customers similarly circumstanced at the same price.
3. The declaring invalid of contracts previously made which conflict with the act and the limiting of contracts made before the code is completed to 30 days' duration.
4. The regulation of labor-employer relations and the fixing of wages and hours.

Will Not Accept Code

The plaintiffs said none of them intends to accept the code or submit to the commission provided by the Guffey Act but that each "intends to exercise its constitutional right to conduct its business of producing and selling coal, which business is a strictly private one and not affected with a public interest, the declaration of Congress . . . to the contrary notwithstanding."

The plaintiffs prayed for a judgment of unconstitutionality against the act, for a similar declaration specifically against section 4 (which provides for the code) and the tax levying and refunding sections and for an injunction against collection of the taxes.

The plaintiff companies were the R. C. Tway Coal Company, Harlan Central Coal Company, Harlan Fuel Company, Crummies Creek Coal Company, Three Point Coal Company, Clover Fork Coal Company, Harlan Collieries Company, High Splint Coal Company, Cornett-Lewis Coal Company, Green-Silvers Coal Corporation and Kentucky King Coal Company, all Kentucky corporations; the Kentucky Cardinal Coal Corporation and the Mary Helen Coal Corporation, Virginia corporations; the Harlan-Wallings Coal Corporation and the P. V. & K. Coal Company, Delaware corporations and the Creech Coal Company, an Arizona corporation.

The World's Business

The Economic Significance of Huey P. Long

HUEY P. LONG, it always seemed to me, had a dual significance. He expressed an economic revolution in the deep South. And he was the siren voice of two forces in the national population—those oppressed by the concentration of wealth and those dispossessed by the depression.

How far he would have gone as a national figure, none can tell. Every so often one would read that he had passed his peak. That was always after one of his gaffes, importing a New Orleans bar tender by air to show New York how to shake a New Orleans gin fizz or talking out the appropriation necessary to administer the Social Security Act. But the membership of his share-the-wealth clubs seemingly showed no decline. It thrived as the spotlight played upon the leader in no matter what guise. It was a tribute to a showmanship unsurpassed in American history.

Long's redistribution theories rarely descended from the lofty heights of rhetoric. Only on one occasion in my memory did he come down to cases. That was in his famous radio exchange with General Hugh S. Johnson. He said: "Let's say that Mr. Henry Ford should show that he owned all the stock in the Ford Motor Company and that it is worth $2,000,000,000, we will say. He could claim, say $4,000,000 of the Ford stock, but $1,996,000,000 would go to the United States."

* * *

With the 99.8 per cent of Ford stock, heaped upon other 99.8 per cents, the Senator would have given all "forgotten" Americans a homestead free of debt, a college education, a good income, and an old-age pension. There were only three objections to the scheme. First, it was confiscatory. Mr. Ford would be left with .2 per cent of an enterprise which happened to belong to him. Secondly, it was communistic. The United States Government would be running everything. Thirdly, it didn't make economic sense. Long had a naïve idea of what constitutes economic value. No other redistributist ever took the basic function of production so much for granted. The Ford plant is worth $2,000,000,000 only as long as Mr. Ford is at the head of it, producing a commodity that will sell. If Mr. Ford ever lost his magic touch, the plant could conceivably lost value till it became worth only the price of scrap iron. Such things have happened many times in this depression. Or, if the Government took it over, it could just as easily lose its value. Far from producing old-age pensions the Ford plant under government auspices might well have to be given a pension, like the shipping concerns that the Government took over after the war. Mr. Ford is an integral part of the wealth in the Ford plant.

But the weakness of Long's plan never seemed to affect his following. For most of them the pull must have come from his bizarre personality. To others he remained an idea—the idea of redistribution when millions had nothing. Perhaps, with the advance of recovery, a good deal of support would have fallen away from him. His position in this respect was always a reminder of that of William Jennings Bryan in 1900. Bryan was going strong in the early part of 1900. Then economic conditions were inclement. But in midsummer his electoral fortunes took a turn for the worse as the economic situation took one for the better. The McKinley prosperity became a much bigger opponent than McKinley himself, and McKinley was elected President. Long might have found himself equally shorn of support in similar circumstances. Who knows? None dare prophesy because of his extraordinary will to power and his equally extraordinary political gifts. His crusading served his ambition. I only saw him in action in a partly cowed, partly indifferent Senate. But the sight made me as unsure as the rest of the press gallery about his future.

* * *

In his sectional significance Senator Long was the product, not of the depression, but of the Civil War. It is often said that the class that the Civil War freed was the southern middle class. That means the lowest stratum among the whites in the cotton-growing South. The plantation aristocracy in their poverty had to part with their lands. Moreover, they could never accommodate themselves to post-bellum conditions. Living in the past, poor in the present, their natural gifts for leadership thus languished. The landless obtained the lands, branched out into trade as well as farming, then into industry. Still for years they remained traditionally loyal to the old aristocracy. It was the depression of the 70's that made them assert themselves. The South then found new leaders. Tillman of South Carolina was the first of a blustering band of liberators who led up the years to Huey P. Long.

Depressions always treat the South worse than other areas. In the '70's, as today, a single crop was the root of their misfortunes. But, on top of that, share-cropping and tenancy have made for increasing backwardness in agricultural life in the South. Those who succeeded the plantation aristocrats have in turn become landlords. This is how tenancy has grown in the South:

	1880	1930
South Atlantic	36.1	48.1
East South Central	36.8	55.9
West South Central	35.2	62.3
New England	8.5	6.3

The New Deal has helped the landlord more than the submerged class. In the NIRA it actually tried to arrest the natural advance of industry in the South. By taking lands out of first one crop and then another, it has thrown tens of thousands of the poorer southerners on relief.

Meantime, two factors are working subterraneously to bring the southern problem into even sharper focus. The birth rate is going up in the South, but down in the North. And the time may not be far off before the mechanical cotton picker becomes economically feasible. Senator Long would have articulated all this dissatisfaction at the next election or the one after—unless Mr. Roosevelt, recovery and readjustment had meantime assuaged it.

H. B. E.

Montgomery Ward Has Good Business Gain

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Company announces a pick-up in business of 20.8 per cent in August, as compared with August of last year. Sales last month totaled $22,848,599 as compared with $18,914,959 during August, 1934, an increase of $3,933,640.

For the first eight months of 1935, ended Aug. 31, sales were $156,137,638 as compared with $12,612,867 for the like 1934 period, an increase of $26,524,771 or 20.46 per cent.

Wheat Stock Held Adequate Despite Drop in Estimate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Substantial drops during August in wheat and corn crop prospects were reported by the Agriculture Department, but ample food supplies were predicted for the winter months.

The Sept. 1 condition report estimated the total wheat crop at 594,615,000 bushels and the corn crop at 2,183,755,000 bushels. The Aug. 1 estimate had placed the wheat crop at 607,678,000 bushels and the corn crop at 2,272,147,000 bushels.

Third Smallest Since 1904

The loss of 13,000,000 bushels of wheat was attributed to continued rust damage, which cut the crop by approximately 123,000,000 bushels during July. It is increasingly evident, the department said, that the domestic supply of hard red spring wheat of milling quality will be below requirements.

George E. Farrell, director of the AAA grain section, gave assurances of an adequate domestic supply of wheat, despite the apparent crop shortage. He said that there was a total of some 130,000,000 bushels in storage and easily available to meet requirements.

The wheat crop, based on the estimate, will be the third smallest since 1904. The 1934 production was 497,000,000 bushels, and the 1933 crop 529,000,000 bushels.

Dry weather in the southwestern part of the belt was blamed for the 88,000,000 bushels drop in the corn crop, but the department said yields may be affected somewhat by the earliness or lateness of killing frosts.

Grain sorghum prospects were reduced 15 per cent, and the department said a very low production of feed grains was expected in the western part of the corn belt. However, the report said, this did not indicate a marked change in the national feed situation.

Feed Crops Sufficient

"Barring early frost," the department reported, "the supply of feed grains on farms is expected to be sufficient to permit farmers to feed the usual quantity of grain per head to the reduced numbers of livestock and poultry and still have about the usual proportion of the feed grain crops on hand at the end of the season."

Continued rust damage to wheat and hot, dry weather in the southwestern part of the corn belt were blamed for the reductions. However, the department said an "ample supply of most food crops now seems assured," with certain classes of wheat the only exception.

Crop yields as a whole are now expected to be just about equal to the average of yields during the 1921-1930 period. Pastures were said to be in the best condition of the past six years, with further improvement indicated.

Potato Crop Above Four-Year Average Though Under 1934

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Prospects of an excessive surplus of potatoes this year diminished as the Agriculture Department announced August conditions cut the anticipated production by more than 4,000,000 bushels.

The department said a potato crop of 372,677,000 bushels was indicated by the September 1 estimate. This would be a 3 per cent smaller crop than was harvested last year, although 3 per cent larger than the 1928-32 average.

For the crop of 18 surplus late states, the board said production is indicated at 258,139,000 bushels, compared with 272,274,000 bushels in 1934 and a five-year average of 251,873,000 bushels. In the 30 late states the indicated production was 300,258,000 bushels, compared with 312,168,000 last year and 290,322,000 for the 1928-32 average.

Jones Obtains Stay In SEC Proceedings

NEW YORK, Sept 11 (AP)—Judge Augustus N. Hand of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has signed a writ restraining the Securities and Exchange Commission from furthering proceedings involving J. Edward Jones, oil man, until disposition of Jones's suit to have the Securities Act declared unconstitutional.

The writ will stay the Security Commission's examination of Jones's oil royalties.

Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey previously had ordered Mr. Jones to obey a subpoena requiring him to appear before the commission in Washington.

While the litigation was still pending last June, Mr Jones caused the arrest of William A. Rabell, former investigator for the commission, for allegedly offering to "fix the proceedings."

July Hosiery Shipments Heavier Than Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 — For the month of July hosiery shipments of all types amounted to about 7,000,000 dozen pairs. This compares with less than 6,500,000 dozen pairs for the corresponding month of last year, according to the monthly statistics issued by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers. Production for the month was 7,500,000 as against 6,670,000 dozen pairs in July of 1934.

The July figures bring the total shipments for 1935 up to 59,700,000 dozen pairs, as against 59,370,000 dozen pairs for the first seven months of last year. Production for this year was 62,160,000 dozen, as compared with 62,023,000 in 1934.

With production in excess of shipments, as is usually the case in July, there was an increase in month-end inventories. Total stocks on hand as of July 31 were 20,000,000 dozen pairs as compared with 19,000,000 dozen pairs at the end of July, 1934.

Auto Output 20 P. C. Above 1934 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Sept. 11

FOR the first eight months of this year motor vehicle production by members of the Automobile Manufacturers Association was 20 per cent above the like period of last year, according to preliminary figures just released by the association.

The output of association members for the first eight months of this year was placed at 1,969,816 units. This compares with 1,641,949 vehicles produced in the January-August period of 1934.

August production, the association reported, was 178,166 units. While this was a decrease of 30 per cent under the July production, it was a 7 per cent increase over the output for August of last year.

Further Increase Is Reported In Steel Production

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Steel production continues to expand and for the current week shows a further rise of 2 points to 52½ per cent of capacity, Iron Age stated today in its weekly summary. This is the highest rate reported since the second week in February.

The gain in output, the review said, has occurred "without much added support from the automotive industry." It was noted, however, that "miscellaneous demand for steel, which has been surprisingly large in the aggregate, is showing signs of leveling off."

"At the same time it was pointed out that producers of flat rolled steel look for generous releases from the motorcar trade within the next two or three weeks, and concerning this the summary asserted it "will largely determine the extent of any further rise in steel works operations."

"Gains have been widespread with operations rising one point to 45 per cent at Pittsburgh; three points to 60 per cent at Chicago; three points to 80 per cent in the Wheeling district; six points to 38 per cent at Buffalo; nine points to 64 per cent in the Cleveland—Lorain area; 10 points to 70 per cent in the Ohio River district, and one point to 39 per cent in the Philadelphia zone."

Scrap steel after a period of hesitancy has resumed its upward trend, placing the Iron Age composite price at $12.75 a ton, its highest level since March, 1934.

Dismemberment Of Minneapolis & St. Louis Road

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Plans for the dismemberment of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad have been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. They provide for the joint purchase, with a loan of $7,200,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corp., by the Associated Railways Co. and eight western trunk lines.

The plan calls for the abandonment of more than 500 of the 1515 miles of trackage now operated by the M. & St. L. and the acquisition of the remainder by the Associated Railways Company, a Delaware corporation recently formed for that purpose and controlled by the participating western carriers.

The Associated company would take over the entire properties of the M. & St. L. with the $7,200,000 advanced by the RFC, giving a first mortgage on the unabandoned road equaling the face amount of the loan and guaranteed by the eight trunk line carriers.

Railroads participating in the dismemberment plan are the Chicago & North Western, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; the Chicago Great Western, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; trustees of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; the Great Northern, the Illinois Central and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie.

Retail Food Prices Rise During August

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—A new advance in retail food prices was reported for the last two weeks of August by the Labor Department.

The general level of prices increased 9.6 per cent, with meats, dairy products, eggs and fats and oils showing much higher advances.

The same amount of meat which cost $1.61 the previous two weeks cost $1.64 the last two weeks of August.

Egg prices, after a 4.6 per cent advance, were higher than in any August since 1930.

The price of fruits and vegetables declined 2.6 per cent.

Gains by British Co-operatives Top Growth in the U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Failure of the co-operative movement in the United States to rival in size or importance the growth of co-operatives in England is laid to the growth of chain stores and the influence of national advertising, Charles G. Tomlinson, advertising director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society in Manchester, England.

After a week's visit to his organization's offices in this country, Mr. Tomlinson has just returned to England. He said that the co-operative societies of England, which handled 12.7 per cent of the total retail trade in 1933, owe their strength to their 90 years of slow development, also to the relative lack of interest shown in advertised brand names.

England Has 1011 Societies

The co-operative societies which number 1011 in England constitute the largest distributing organization in the country, he said. He expects that sales this year will amount to more than £100,000,000. Besides which the societies purchase almost an equal amount from other companies.

The society ranks as the largest importer of tea in the world and the largest manufacturer of flour, boots and shoes in Great Britain. With the exception of the Lever interests, it is the largest producer of soap in the country. The society membership totals 6,917,000 and owns the entire capital of the co-operatives amounting to £124,000,000.

Mr. Tomlinson said that the co-operative movement in England had branched into every field of retail enterprise and owns factories employing more than 70,000 workers. It has its own banking system, manufactures about 50 per cent of all products sold and operates collieries and steamships.

Not Active in Politics

"Part of our strength," Mr. Tomlinson said, "comes from the fact that we are not active in politics. Our membership is largely in the working class, and we are proud that we have given workers in England an independence and a security which they never have had before. But we have resisted every effort to use the movement for political ends."

There are 1,600,000 members of co-operative societies in the United States. According to league figures there was a turnover of $360,000,000 or about 1 per cent of the nation's total, in the United States in 1933.

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Ten Guesses (85)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; Algiers is the capital of Algeria, a country in Africa.
2—Yes; he was 600 (see Gen. 7:6).
3—Yes; but not the "square root" of 2, as inadvertently alleged in Ten Guesses No. 84!
4—No; "Kubla Kahn" was written by Coleridge.
5—Yes; they should be: battalion, vermilion, soliloquy, bilious, raillery.
6—No; a sentence, unless it is quoted, should not be used as a subject of "is" or "was." Better recast to: "I wish to be excused from jury service because I am a night watchman, and have no substitute."
7—No; the longest distance across the United States (West Quoddy Head, Maine, to Cape Alva, Wash.) is 2607 miles, and the longest distance north and south (Cape Sable, Fla., to the 49th parallel—the boundary between the United States and Canada) is 1598 miles.
8—Yes.
9—Yes; Italian Somaliland on the east, and Eritrea on the north.
10—Yes; at Brattleboro, Vt.

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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21 folder $1. Christmas assortment, 100% profit. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, Religious, Deluxe, and Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave. Dept. 313, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment—latest mother pearls, sheer sheens, novelties. Experience unnecessary. Write Doehla, Fitchburg S-9, Mass.

Christmas Card Salespeople—See my line, box assortment, open stock, gift wrappings, every day book marks; easy terms; references; good profits. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS Card Salespeople—100% profit. Fastest selling 21 folder $1 assortment. 9 other boxes. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179W Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MONITOR READERS have found that IT PAYS to use this ethical Service. If YOU have earned $3000 a year and can defray the modest cost of a Unique Campaign, write today for details and copies of letters from SATISFIED CLIENTS. FRYER EXECUTIVE SERVICE, 7016 Euclid, Cleveland, Ohio.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SINDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Easy spare time money for you. Sell friends, neighbors, unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery. Liberal commissions. No experience—no investment needed. 15-day consignment plan. We loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work. Build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1056, Binghamton, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALES EXECUTIVES to be selected from successful Representatives of CHILDCRAFT, a national organization. Work demands services of ex-teacher or one with sympathetic understanding of children, who is capable of doing worthwhile things and eager to succeed. While not essential, prefer one who can travel and has a car. Age 27-50. Salary to start, bonus, commission, and transportation. Write fully, giving age, education, experience, address phone number. Address MISS MARION M. COCAR, Dept. M, Room 1000, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Orders pouring in; make good profit with Famous Dorothea Antel "Sunshine Girl." 21-folder box assortments, costs 50c, sells quickly—$1; De Luxe, Children's assortments, etc.; samples on approval. ANTEL SUNSHINE GREETING CARDS 85 W. 42 St., or 226 W. 72 St., N. Y. Dept. C

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory. Low prices unsurpassed values. Shaughnessy Knitting Company, Dept. A-98, Watertown, N. Y.

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Notice to Visitors

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DRESSMAKING, $5 and up; alterations, 35c per hour. LILYAN L. MAHER, 46 Westland Ave., Boston. (Suite 10). Com. 8143 (house phone).

DRESSMAKER, experienced; gowns, coats, also remodeling, alterations, out by the day, on home; references. MacFARLAND, Audubon 3-2199 (N. Y. C.).

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Efficient office and technical help
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MAPLE and oak $14, N H birch $16, pine slabs $12. Met Boston delivery. FRIZZELL BROS., Woburn, Mass. Tel. Woburn 0370

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COTTAGE HOUSE—Eight rooms, two baths, oil heat; quiet pleasant surroundings; 5 minutes' walk to cars passing Christian Science church; sell $4500 or rent $40 a month. Address H. H. 32 Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

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Furnished 6-room bungalow with all modern improvements: bath, hot and cold water, heat, electric refrigeration, fireplace, 2-car garage; beautifully and peacefully located. For appointment call Dev. 6729
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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

WHEN

in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified Advertising

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These unusual apts. are available in carefully managed bldgs. at most moderate rentals. Each has been completely renovated and includes refrigeration.
BACK BAY
FENWAY GARDENS, 133 Peterboro St., 1-2-3 rooms just completed, living room, chamber, kitchen and dinette, craftexed, colored tile bath with shower, most modern kitchen facilities, elevator; ideal location for professional and business people; 100% environment; adults only; rents $32.50 to $45. SUPT., CIRcle 6893.
ALLSTON
ASHFORD MANOR, 45 Ashford St., 3 and 4 rooms, craftexed, high class restricted bldg., piazzas, $40 to $50. SUPT., STadium 5832.
103 GORDON ST., 3 rooms and alcove, craftexed, private parking next to Commonwealth Ave., resident janitor, $40.
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BRIGHTON MANOR, 199 Strathmere Rd. First floor, 4 rooms, alcove, porch, $45. 210 CHESTNUT HILL AVE., second floor, corner apt., 5 rooms, porch, quiet restricted bldg., $55. Third floor, 5 rooms, porch, $50. SUPT., Stadium 1172.

Standard Renting Co. Inc. 133 PETERBORO ST. CIRCLE-6893

250 BEACON STREET
ONE OF BEACON STREET'S BEST VALUES
Luxurious 7 Room Apartments
Service, Atmosphere, River Views
Call Mr. Finnerty, HUB. 7000
Nordblom Management
BOSTON

THE ELIOT
370 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
Ideally located—attractive apartments. 24-hour elevator service. Maid and secretarial service available.
SELECTED TENANCY
1 ROOM AND BATH FROM $35
2 ROOMS AND BATH FROM $50
3 ROOMS AND BATH FROM $90
An inspection will convince you as to their desirability and unusual value. COM. 1484.
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6 to 8 room apartments in an exclusive building on the river side.
Call Mr. Finnerty
HUB. 7000
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BOSTON

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821 Beacon St.—2-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath..... $37.50-$55
87 St. Stephen St.—1-2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath..... $35-$55
30 Hemenway St.—2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath..... $35-$42.50
11-19 Peterboro St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath..... $35-$40
Apply to Supts. on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON
Lafayette 7040

FOR RENT
HOUSES and APARTMENTS
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Predicting a shortage by fall, we suggest you make your selection now
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline, Asp. 1304.

FURNISHED HOME FOR RENT
Landlord's apt. completely furn. now until June 1; large living room, beamed ceilings, dining room, all gas kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 2nd floor of 2 apt. house, continuous hot water, electrolux, gas heat absolutely automatic, piano, radio, elec. washer and ironer, recreation rm.; near Tufts College; adults only; $65 mo. W. Somerville, Mass. Som. 2237-W.

382 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
TO SUBLET—BOSTON
Furnished or Unfurnished
Apartment, unusually large living room, dining room, 3 master bedrooms and bath, maid's room and bath. Tel. MRS. GORDON ALLEN, Ken. 6590 or MRS. AUSTIN SCOTT, Kirk. 2529.

FENWAY Apartments 1-2-3-4 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette in quiet, carefully restricted, modern elevator buildings. Rentals from $31 to $65 a month include free ice and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited. EVANS & MORIN Management, 1191 Boylston St., 131 Park Dr., Boston. Com. 5500

COMPLETELY renovated 1-room suite in fireproof building, having private telephone; suitable for studio or living quarters; at reduced rental. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 3212

MASSACHUSETTS CHAMBERS
146 Mass. Ave., Boston—1-2-3-room suites; near Boylston St.; 24-hour elevator and telephone switchboard service. Apply on premises.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
BACK BAY, 2-4-room apts., warm, comfortable conv., $40 to $53.50 unfurnished. Slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigeration, lights and elec. appliances after June 15: latest G E. refrigerators and new gas ranges. Ideal management. 24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN more 0482

WEST NEWTON HILL, MASS., Putnam St.—To let, one of two six-room apartments, full of sunshine; quiet neighborhood, easily accessible to schools, churches, railroad station, garage. Information, G. I. JONES, 84 Valentine St. Ph. W Newton 0589.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS., 39 Hemenway St.—Nicely furnished, clean, homelike kitchenette apartments, rents reasonable; electric refrigeration; owner management.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 21 Chauncy St.—Teacher will share 4-room apt. with woman wanting quiet home. Tro. 2917. Call evenings.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Gold mine SUPERINTENDENT with mining engineering degree, by a well-organized Canadian company. One who has had experience in Pre-Cambrian formation and with a property going from the advanced prospect stage through to production. Write full details concerning self. Box R-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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HAYDEN HALL, Providence Rd., Wallingford, Pa. Philadelphia suburb—Temporary or permanent home for those needing loving experienced care or rest and study. Tel. Media 1011.

Sunny Hours
Established 1932
A home meeting the individual need.
Telephone Caldwell 6-2047 Caldwell, N. J.

HOMES WANTED

WANTED—By widow, privilege of sharing home with some woman in country; Boston suburbs preferred; reasonable rates. Box S-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MODERN Dutch Colonial House overlooking The Christian Science Pleasant View Home by KNOWLES & HILL, Concord, N. H.

HOUSES FURNISHED

A Winter Home in Brewster-on-Cape Cod
Furnished 5-room bungalow with all modern improvements—bath, hot and cold water, oil heat, electric refrigeration, gas, electricity; beautiful, peaceful place for study and writing. Box S-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

CAPE COD, DENNISPORT, MASS.—Attractive new cottages; Frigidaire, electric stove, fireplace; secluded; in pines; near beach; $25 a week. T. J. C., 38 Academy St., Arlington. Tel. Arl. 0351-W.

FOR RENT, Lexington, Mass., furnished house, Sept. to June; all modern improvements; restricted location; references required. Lex. 1139-M.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—7 rooms, owner to occupy one if convenient; near bus, school, stores, park; $40; small family pref. 36 Woodbine Ave.

SEAFORD, L. I.—Fully furnished, Cape Cod, 5 large rooms, bath, extra wash room, dining nook, fireplace, lawn, shrubs; near school; $50; near Jones Beach. P. O. Box 315, Seaford, N. Y.

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WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable Prices. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West St., Boston.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2480

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers, china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge, Tro. 8038, Ktr. 4083

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, morning hours, 1 2 or more mornings. Room 1740, 33 West 42nd. Tel. afternoons, Chickering 4-1909

N. Y. C.—3 mornings in practitioner's office; light, attractive, reasonable. 350 Madison Ave. (Room 2302). Vanderbilt 3-9109. Call afternoons.

PRACTITIONER'S office for rent nicely furnished; part time, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City. Lo. 5-5499.

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GOLDEN DAYS ON CAPE COD
Sunshine on the beach or in the pines.
ATTRACTIVE GUEST HOUSE—Modern appointments, artistic surroundings; delicious food; special arrangements for adult study groups in current events, literature, languages, and other subjects; adjoining Progressive School with regular grade and College Preparatory Courses; friendly fires and interesting indoor projects; rest, study or recreation; art, weaving, and other crafts, music; riding, tennis, golf; picnics and hikes; occasional trips to Boston arranged; rates from $25.00 per week. "SEA PINES," Brewster-on-the-Cape, Mass. Tel. 30-4.

GREYCROFT INN
"The Peace and Security of Home"
68 DANE STREET, BEVERLY, MASS.
Open Year Round Tel. 2015 Reasonable

SUFFIELD, CONN.—Accommodations for few permanent guests; comfortable modern home; excellent meals; conveniently located state road between Hartford and Springfield. MRS. A. C. SHUTT, "Millrift."

Sun Dial House
A homey restful place to spend the lovely autumn days. Delicious Fireside Suppers, 65c. Interesting Parties planned for you. Rates $17.50 to $20.00 per week.
Old Colony Hill, off Route 3A, Hingham, Mass.
Telephone Hingham 1123

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PIANOS FOR RENT, $4
per month. Reliable makes, perfect condition. Charles A. Ross Co., 110 Summer St., Boston.

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All pianos tuned. Expertly repaired.
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For sale, single six rooms, sun parlor, oak floors, fireplace, oil heat; good condition. Parkway 1161-J.

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SAVE time and effort; be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. KIRKland 7827

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1126 Boylston Street
BOSTON
Fenway Club
for Women
Matron and Maid Service
Desirable furnished rooms. Kitchen and cooking privileges. Telephone service.
Rents by day, week or month.
Apply at Club Office, 4th floor.
Mrs. Colburn. Kenmore 1902

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

BOSTON—Large assortment of rooms for permanent guests; $5 a week and up. Christian Scientists preferred; transients, $1 per day per person. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St.

BOSTON, 52 St. Stephen Street. Tel. Com. 8868—Neat, airy rooms for 1 or 2 at reasonable rates; less by week; near church. MRS. B. E. BLOOD.

BOSTON—Pleasant, homelike rooms near The Mother Church; price reasonable. 95 Gainsboro St. $5. Emma Rankin. Ken. 6017, after 5 p. m.

BOSTON—Attractive room with private bath in quiet home, $7; no charge for service. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, transient or permanent; reasonable prices. Com. 9151. 187 Huntington Ave., E. Prentice.

BOSTON—Beautiful rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in private home. 157 Beacon St., at Berkeley. Ken. 1756.

BOSTON, 8 Cumberland St.—Small room; housekeeping suite of 2 furnished rooms; view. Apt. 16, elevator. Mrs. Crankshaw. Ken. 9120.

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 4, 2nd floor—Connecting rooms, running water, single and double; reasonable; permanent or transient. Pendexter, COM. 8291.

BRAINTREE, MASS.—Pleasant room in desirable location, board if desired; reasonable rates. Box S-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1674 Beacon St., opposite Winthrop Road—Nicely furnished rooms; fine location; reasonable rates.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Rooms for women in apartment house above Harvard Square; privileges. Telephone Trowbridge 6607.

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Near The Christian Science Benevolent Association in private house, double bedroom, bath and sitting room; suitable for two business men or couple; meals optional. Telephone—Day, Hubbard 3434; evening, Longwood 1583.

HOW and where to find a satisfactory home. Consult Mrs. Tiffin's Room & Service Directory, 20 Clearway St., Boston. KEN. 2458.

LARGE room in quiet, adult household; use of parlor, kitchen, parking. Longwood 8691 41 Clark Rd., Brookline, Mass.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) 5-F—Exceptionally attractive, outside, redecorated, running water, automatic elevator; $6-$8; refinement; references. Endicott 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park W., Apt. 112—Gentleman; permanent; homelike, privacy; breakfast; best neighborhood; 8th subway, 6th, 9th L.

NEW YORK CITY, 536 W. 113th (81)—Desirable single, double refined American home; business people; references; reasonable.

STUDIOS TO LET

EXCEPTIONALLY beautiful studio and reception room, Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston, available Friday or Saturday (or both) each week, October to July, to piano, violin or cello teacher. Box S-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MISS JEAN WILLARD
PIANIST AND TEACHER
TELEPHONE BELMONT 2915 (MASS.)

PIANO and Harmony Instruction. Peabody graduate, scholarship winner. Wide teaching experience. Class and private lessons. Term begins October 1st. JOYCE BARKER, Studios, 1710 St. Paul St., Baltimore, and Towson, Md.

TO LET

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Comfortable furnished house to rent for winter or year. Eight rooms, two baths, fine heater. Conveniently located on car line, fine ocean view. Mrs. R. B. W., 220 Humphrey St.

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INDEPENDENCE with good earnings—Refined women of initiative to represent reputable house distinctive knitted wear. Autumn collection features tweeds, popular hand-loomed knits. Advancement possibilities. Commissions. Helen Barthel, Yarmouthport, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CONTRACTOR, 20 years as builder of fine homes wishes to form connection with developing firm or private investor to build houses on a salary or percentage basis; would consider any proposition where experience, character and ability is appreciated; references exchanged; private interview preferred. I. ROBERT HUDSON, 122 Lyndon Road, Edgewood, R. I.

ENTERPRISING young business man will invest full time and some capital in going concern; anywhere. Write Box G-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

EXPERIENCED PORTER (colored) wishes position, N. Y. C.; good references. Write Box B-29, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MALE nurse, practical, congenial, experienced, desires position with Christian Science gentleman, as working companion; would go south; drives car. R-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMAN, 20 years' experience hardware, automobile supplies, successful record, needs work; references, ability, integrity. Write Box S-33, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

VIOLINIST, experienced player and teacher, seeks position, anywhere; large concert library; also teaches piano, organ, tenor banjo. R. VOGL, 140-31 34th Ave., Flushing, N. Y. C., Independence 3-2544

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A REFINED, trustworthy American widow desires a position with light housekeeping duties in return for congenial home; references. Box T-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHILD'S NURSE, governess, housekeeper, companion; languages, sewing; go anywhere, will travel; references; Christian Scientist preferred. CHARLOTTE MEYER, 30 West 97th St., N. Y. C. Riverside 9-8729.

COLORED woman, general housework part time, excellent laundry work at home, good references. Phone Endicott 2-1822. N. Y. C.

DOES a business couple, teacher, wish competent, responsible woman take charge of their home? Experienced homemaker, capable, intelligent; good driver. Write Box D-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER (working) cultured, responsible, experienced, desires position in N. E. country with older woman, alone, or as member congenial family. Box S-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

MATURE WOMAN, pleasant, capable, wishes work as mother's helper in small family; no laundry. Write Box P-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. E. H. McIntyre, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFINED, reliable German-American, middle age, wants position as infant's nurse, companion or housekeeper. MISS M. KEINER, R-2, Box 109, Jacksonville, Fla.

WOMAN, educated, refined, experienced, desires opportunity to travel as companion to California, Colorado Springs, Montana, Seattle, also of interest; references exchanged. Box V-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

Kents Restaurant
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVENUE
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Established 1903

COLLINGSWOOD

CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppes
We Satisfy the Most Discriminating
Oaklyn, Col. 4141 Collingswood, Col. 4064
190 W. Clinton Ave. 636 Haddon Ave.

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Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section

Ye "Golden Rule"
F. Lloyd Tuttle
Men's and Women's Garments
Altered—Remodeled—Relined
Repaired
Expert Fur Work
High Class Cleaning and Dyeing
Coats, Skirts, Suits, Made to Order
442 MAIN STREET

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest, Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

LET
Stephen Jarvis
Estimate on your
PLUMBING and HEATING
"Jobbing a Specialty"
106 LESLIE STREET Tel. Or. 3-4038

DURING THE WARM SUMMER DAYS
Enjoy Our
HEATERLESS PERMANENT WAVES
Dainty Deb Shoppe
Miss Guillaume Miss Gladys
35 SO. CLINTON ST. Or. 5-9750

ACME-CENTRAL UPHOLSTERY CO.
INTERIOR DECORATORS
CUSTOM-BUILT UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers and Draperies made to order.
Furniture Repairing
405 MAIN STREET OR. 5-3270

HACKENSACK

THE SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses, Hats, Coats, Suits
216-216½-218 MAIN STREET

The Allura Beauticians
A new shop with new ideas. Clean, quiet and up-to-date in every way.
Prompt Service—No Tipping.
Free Parking.
194 MAIN STREET HACKENSACK 2-4616

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

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Telephone Bergen 1-3943-J
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Now Ready
New Stetson Hats, Manhattan or Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Socks and other "Branded" Men's Wear for Fall. Priced most reasonable.
LEO GOTTLIEB
98 MONTICELLO AVE., JERSEY CITY

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE
GRUEN WATCHES

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

Stanley Electrical Co.
Electrical Contractors
AMERICAN GAS
GASOLINE and OIL
RICHFIELD
2322 Boulevard Tel. Bergen 3-9051

HENRY
CREATOR OF COIFFURES
Permanent Waving
Cut, Set, Shampoo, Short $1.50, Long $1.75
By Appointment 26 Journal Square
Tel. Jo. Sq. 2-4760 Labor Bank Building

Kitty
Exclusive Children's Frocks
124 storms avenue
jersey city, n. j.

BEFORE LEAVING ON YOUR WEEK-END HOLIDAY, STOP for your BREAD, CAKE, COOKIES.
ADAM BLUM
625 Newark Ave. (*Near the Elevator*)

KEARNY

John D. Crane & Sons
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
241 KEARNY AVENUE
KEARNY, N. J.
Three Generations of Funeral Service in Hudson, Essex and South Bergen

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Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Monitor advertised products
MAZOLA DUTCH CLEANSER
KARO CHIPSO
CAMPBELL'S SOUPS LUX RINSO
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
For School Opening Try
MAPLEWOOD'S
"Old Woman in the Shoe"
A Fine Selection of Children's Wear
Popular Prices
Guaranteed Clothes - Shoes
Kenwood Blankets
Maplewood Ave. (*near theater*) SO. 2-9691

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Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO - RADIO - RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4088

MONTCLAIR INN
Quiet, Residential Inn
Opp. Christian Science church
Breakfasts—Dinners—Luncheons
Hillside Ave. at St. Luke's Pl.
MONTCLAIR, N. J. TEL. 2-2977

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD STREET Watchung Plaza
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
Robertson's Orange Marmalade, 4 for $1.00
Dromedary Grapefruit Juice, 10 for $1.00
Whole Peeled Apricots, lge. can, 4 for $1.00
Cloudy Ammonia, lge. bottles, 6 for $1.00
White Eagle Soap Chips, 2½ lb. pkg. 21c
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phone Montclair 3-0220-1

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
Clairidge Theatre Bldg
Montclair, N. J.
Knox Hats Manhattan Shirts
Wellmont Haberdashers
A new stock of fine Hats, Shirts, Pajamas and Furnishings is ready for your selection
6 Church Street at Montclair Center
Montclair, N. J.

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
GOODRICH TIRES
Socony-Vacuum Products
Mobilgas—Mobiloil—Lubrication
BLOOMFIELD AVE and ORANGE RD.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Phone Mont. 2-0510

NORTH STAR BLANKETS
The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. Clegg
418 Bloomfield Avenue Montclair, N. J.

Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
We carry a complete line of moulds, cutters, and gadgets to make summer work in the kitchen easier. Pay us a visit and see our stock.
Phone MO. 2-3210 and 2-3211

Stewart & Van Duyne
New Low Prices
Cleaning and Dyeing of Wearing Apparel
Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.
PHONE MONT. 2-0764

THE HOME ELECTRICAL SHOP
House Wiring—Appliances
Fixtures—Radio
393 Bloomfield Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MILDRED MODES
Gowns Sportswear
Sizes 14-44
10 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-6416

NEWARK

Goerke's Beauty Parlor
(Mr. Principe, *Mgr.*) Tel. MI. 2-6000
Specializing in tinting the hair natural shades. Also bleaching. How do you want your hair waved? Natural looking waves, marcel effect with ringlet ends. $5.00 complete. Best solutions. Strict sanitation. All leading permanent wave methods.

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

S. FELDMAN & SONS Inc.
Dry Cleaners and Launderers of the Better Kind
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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

85

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Is Algiers a country in Africa? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Was Noah more than 500 years old at the time of the flood? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is 4 the square of 2? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Did Marco Polo write the poem beginning "In Xanadu did Kubla Khan"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Are all of the following words misspelled: batallion, vermillion, soliloquy, billious, railery? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Does the following sentence conform to the rules of good English: "I am a night watchman and have no substitute is the reason I wish to be excused from jury service"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Is the longest distance straight across the United States more than twice the longest distance straight north and south? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. If you were to fly due south from London, would you pass over any part of Algeria? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Does Italy have any colonies bordering on Ethiopia? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Did Rudyard Kipling write "Captains Courageous" in the United States? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Shalmaneser

THIS monarch, known in Assyrian annals as Shalmaneser IV, invaded the territory of Hoshea, king of Israel, who promptly submitted, becoming Shalmanesar's vassal, and sending him "presents" (II Kings 17:3). After a while, however, Hoshea not only neglected to pay the yearly tribute which was expected of him, but also made secret overtures to So, King of Egypt, with a view to carrying out a revolt against the Assyrian power.

On learning of this conspiracy, Shalmaneser promptly deposed Hoshea, "shut him up and bound him in prison," thereafter proceeding, in the year 725 B. C., to lay siege to the Israelite capital, Samaria (verse 4f). The siege lasted for three years; but a few months before its close, in the year 722 B. C., Shalmaneser passed on after a brief reign of five years.

According to Josephus, this king had previously engaged in warfare with the ruler of Tyre, with not a little success ("Antiquities" IX, xiv. 2; cf. also Hastings Bible Dictionary: IV., p. 473).

Daily Features

Selections From the Junior Section of the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

EXPECTANCY
Ingri Sadring, Los Angeles

HAPPY PAIR
Mrs. Agnes Gardner, Brooklyn

Mr. Scroggins

A Young Artist Shows Her Skill

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

THE September morning was bright and fair, the sort of morning on which almost any sort of pleasant surprises may greet you, if you're not expecting them. Mr. Scroggins wasn't expecting a surprise. In fact, as he stepped forth from Ulmus Americana for his morning stroll, the sky was so blue, the air so rare, and the general prospect offered by Boston Common so altogether satisfactory, that surprises were the last thing he would have expected from anyone.

When he looked back and waved to Mrs. Scroggins on the piazza, therefore, and saw something fluttering on the trunk of the old elm, he thought only enough of it to step back and look quite carelessly at what fluttered.

Imagine his great surprise in noting that the fluttering object was a piece of paper on which was his picture. It was such a lifelike picture that he bowed, just as though he were meeting himself on the street. He shouted to Mrs. Scroggins and waved his cane.

"My dear," he said, "come down at once! Something quite extraordinary!"

Mrs. Scroggins came quickly. Her husband thrust his arm in hers and they stared at the wonderful thing swaying in the morning breeze. Here's what they saw all drawn out on a bit of paper and hanging by a string which in turn was hanging by a neat, glass-headed tack:

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEDA'S PICTURE

"Weeda did it!" said Mr. Scroggins at length.

"Undoubtedly," said Mrs. Scroggins. "It says so."

"Hasn't she become a clever girl!" exclaimed Mr. Scroggins.

YUM! GOOD!
Mrs. D L. Geary, Kokomo, Ind.

"That's from going to school," said Mrs. Scroggins.

"But what's this about the tail?" said Mr. Scroggins, grasping the paper by the corners and peering at it very intently.

"Isn't very good," said Mrs. Scroggins.

She looked over the part of her husband referred to in the "P. S." Then she looked back at the picture. "Well, I think it is a very good tail in the picture."

They looked and looked and smiled and laughed, and enjoyed the surprise thoroughly. Then it occurred to them to look for the artist. She was soon discovered hiding behind a tree. She had been watching them all the time; and when she saw that they saw her, she gurgled and laughed and clapped her hands.

"Take it home," she said.

Mr. Scroggins took down the portrait and held it proudly. "But are you sure you can spare it?" he said.

"I can make lots more," said Weeda with confidence.

So the Scrogginses thanked their little friend profusely and took the picture home. It took them quite a long time to decide where to hang it but they finally decided that the best place for it was on the inside of the front door.

"Everyone who comes in will almost have to see it," said Mr. Scroggins.

Brevities

Ottawa Evening Citizen: If the trend for gigantic liners continues, the world may yet boast another ship as big as the Mayflower must have been.

Sovereign Visitor: Blessed are they who are not satisfied to let well enough alone. All that the world is today we owe to them.

Milwaukee Journal: Budgets seem to be so constructed that the only place they can go is up.

In Lighter Vein

A Little Dickering

A rather seedy-looking man was resting, chin in hand, on the running board of an old automobile parked in front of the local department store. A talkative stranger approached him and asked, "Will you sell your car?"

The man on the running board nodded affirmatively.

"I'll pay you a fair price," offered the buyer.

The sitter said he would take $100. The buyer said that $50 would be about right; so the seller reduced his price to $90. The buyer then advanced his figure to $60. Finally a compromise was reached, and $70 was agreed upon.

The buyer then apologized and said: "Sorry, old man, but I really was not serious about buying your car; I just wanted to see if I could persuade you to reduce your price."

"Oh! that's all right," answered the other. "This isn't my car; but I was only too glad to do a little dickering while waiting here for my wife."

The Note

The wife of an usher, suddenly remembering that she had left her Sunday roast in the oven, hastily wrote a note to her husband and gave it to another usher to hand to him. He, however, mistook it for a note to the minister, who was in the middle of his sermon.

Thinking it was an important announcement, the minister unfolded the note and read aloud: "Please go home and turn off the gas."

Political Toy

"Why is the farmer so dissatisfied with his lot?"

"Because the politicians keep reminding him of his troubles."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Author of poem sought (W. A.)—The inquirer asks our help in ascertaining the author of the poem, which, in substance, follows:

"Go break to the needy
Sweet charity's bread;
For giving is living,"
The angel said.

"And shall I be giving
Again and again?
My peevish and thoughtless
Answer ran.

"Oh, no," said the angel,
Piercing me through,
"Just give till the Master
Stops giving to you."

We have taken up the search, and have a promising clue; but perhaps some reader can come promptly to our aid.

Kulaks (M. E. B.)—The inquirer writes:

In the article about Russia, in the Magazine Section of Aug. 21, Mr. Chamberlin refers to "deported kulaks." I have had access to several dictionaries, but am unable to find the meaning of "kulak."

The word is taken directly from the Estonian *kulak*, "fist." It is applied in Russia to a rich peasant, especially a farmer who has been enriched at the expense of poorer classes, or one who has refused to co-operate with the Soviet collective farming plan. Sound it *koo-lak'*.

The "a" in "command" and "commandments" (Mrs. A. R. K.)—The correspondent objects to the *a* sounded two-dot as in *arm*. She insists that it sounds pedantic or affected.

Sound the *a* intermediate as in *ask*.

What They Say

Oh!

"Five thousand dollars a week may be more money than bank presidents are paid, but bank presidents can't make moving pictures."—*Sidney R. Kent, president, Fox Film Corporation.*

Agriculture

"Empty pocketbooks on the farm don't turn factory wheels in the city."—*President Roosevelt.*

Quotation for Today

NOT what I have, but what I do, is my kingdom.
—CARLYLE

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"In-Laws"

(Associated Press)

Manitou, Colo.

DR. THOMAS RICHMOND'S advice to bridegrooms is to "get acquainted with your in-laws. Make friends with them."

The little gray-haired doctor from Kansas City, Kan., ought to know about this in-law business. He's spending approximately $100 a day to provide a two-weeks' vacation for 25 of his wife's relatives.

"You'll be delighted to see what nice folks they are and how much more enjoyment you'll get out of marriage," he continued.

"A jolly bunch, a swell bunch," he commented as he watched his "family" alight from a big green school bus and two motorcars after a day of sight-seeing.

"This is our first trip all together, but it won't be our last," he said. "We've been having too much fun."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Cups of Blueberries

A LITTLE girl has been making money by gathering blueberries, washing them carefully, and filling paper cups with them. These she keeps in a carton lowered into a well. Just before train time, she draws them up, takes them to the station platform, and sells them to passengers at 5 cents a cup. She has brought in a tidy sum to a needy home during the season, because she worked out a novel merchandising plan.
E. B.

Daily Anecdote

Environment

SOME time after the Civil War, General Crittenden of the Union Army, met three ex-Confederate officers at dinner. As the meal progressed the four became quite friendly. When the talk turned to old war memories, the General said to one of the southerners, "Major, where were you born?"

"Well," said the Major, getting a little red, "I was born in New England, sir, but you see, I had lived 10 years in the South, and had married a southern lady. And as all my interests were in the South, of course, I fought on that side."

"I see," said the General, and turned to one of the others. "And where were you born?" he asked.

"Well, sir, I was born in New England, but—but I had lived 20 years in the South, and, of course, . . ."

"Of course," said the General, nodding gravely.

"Colonel, where were you born?" he asked, turning to the third southerner. "I was born in New England, too, but as I had been in the South for 30 years, of course, . . ."

"Of course," said the General, and smiled broadly. "Curious, isn't it?"

"What's curious?" explained the southern men, almost in chorus.

"It was perfectly natural for us to fight for the land of our adoption?"

"Where were you born, General?" one asked.

Crittenden began to laugh. "I was born in Huntsville, Ala., gentlemen, but I had lived in the North many years, and so of course, . . ."

"Of course," cried the southerners. Then they all laughed.

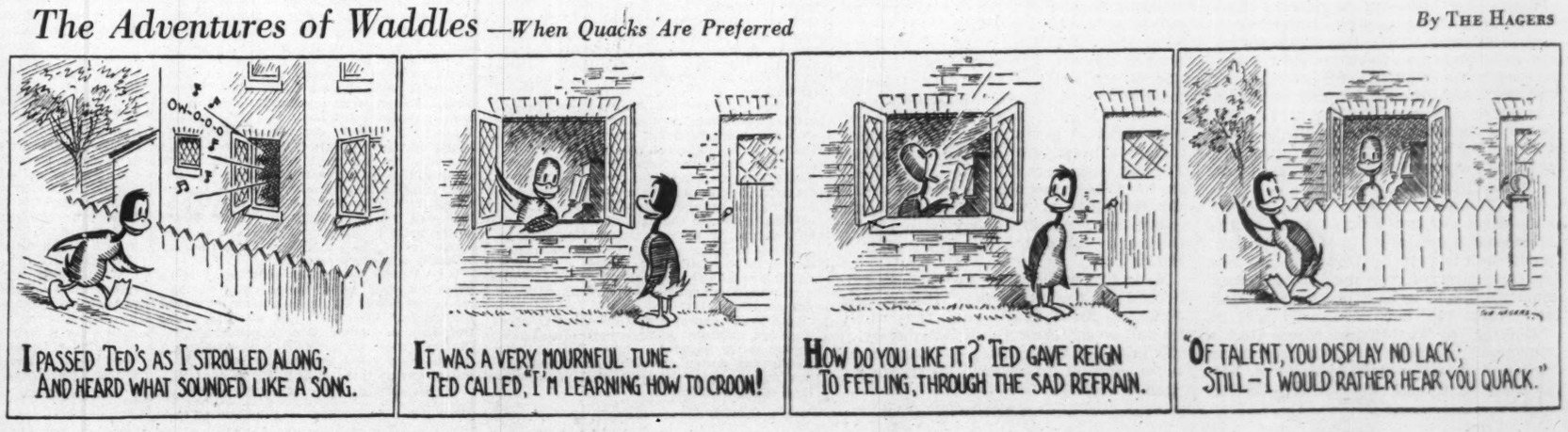
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's Still Tubby's Pigeon—to Feed*

By LE PELLEY

MY TRADE WITH HYMIE DIDN'T WORK OUT QUITE SO WELL AFTER ALL
WHAT WAS THE TROUBLE?
THE HOMING PIGEON HE TRADED ME FLEW RIGHT BACK TO HYMIE'S HOUSE
I EXPECTED IT
BUT IT'S ALL FIXED UP NOW — HYMIE HAS AGREED TO KEEP IT IN ONE OF HIS COOPS FOR NOTHING — ALL I HAVE TO DO IS COME OVER AND FEED IT EVERY DAY
YOU MARCH RIGHT BACK TO HYMIES AND CALL OFF THIS WHOLE DEAL
BUT MARMADUKE...
LTP

The Adventures of Waddles—*When Quacks Are Preferred*

By THE HAGERS


OW-O-O-O
I PASSED TED'S AS I STROLLED ALONG, AND HEARD WHAT SOUNDED LIKE A SONG.
IT WAS A VERY MOURNFUL TUNE. TED CALLED, "I'M LEARNING HOW TO CROON!
HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?" TED GAVE REIGN TO FEELING, THROUGH THE SAD REFRAIN.
"OF TALENT, YOU DISPLAY NO LACK; STILL—I WOULD RATHER HEAR YOU QUACK."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Peacemaking Minus

REPORTED from Geneva with some levity: the activities of groups urging that Italo-Ethiopian difficulties be handled "spiritually." Reported from Paris with utter seriousness: a pessimistic belief that war can be averted only through a "miracle."

It is a forlorn hope that mortals intend to express when they speak in this way of miracles. For they consider a miracle as something almost certain not to happen. They are prone to put faith only in that which can be humanly outlined. They usually turn to spiritual methods only as a last resort.

Admittedly at this moment Geneva needs a development beyond the power of commentators or statesmen to foresee. But efforts to obtain the requisite development which are not at once comprehensible to material thinking are promptly scoffed at. One well-known foreign correspondent writes of the proposals to employ other than the traditional methods of diplomacy:

> This is all very well, but its practical effect upon the present situation is not so obvious. It certainly does not help toward remedying British weakness in the Mediterranean—which would be one efficacious method of producing some modification of Premier Mussolini's plan.

No one should expect mankind to turn at once from human methods to reliance on divine. It is obvious that a great increase in understanding of divine purposes must take place before men will efficaciously avail themselves of divine aid. Yet the recurrent need of "miracles" to oil troubled international waters is clear evidence that human methods are insufficient to preserve peace.

The infrequency with which divine power is evoked in affairs of state is significant. It betrays the extent to which mere human opinions and regard for the sheer mechanics of human affairs have blinded men to the demands and rewards of higher loyalty. Certainly the reconciliation of conflicting opinions and a knowledge of methods which human experience has found effective are still an indispensable part of human peacemaking. But they are only a part. Without the buttressing of a faith in God and a determination to work out human problems along lines patterned by Christian precepts they are incomplete and cannot be more than temporarily successful.

For an illustration of this fact one need only recall that some of the war threats of today are being harvested from seed sown at the greatest peace conference in history. Unwittingly the men who met in 1919 to close the war that was to end war and was to make the world safe for democracy contributed to the rise of dictatorship and to the frictions which now threaten a new holocaust.

The mistakes made at Versailles could have been avoided had statesmen and peoples been careful to apply the spiritual rules of Christianity to their problems. But the commandment to "Love your enemies" was forgotten while a punitive peace was imposed on the vanquished. Territorial ambitions drew boundaries athwart the claims of justice. Moderation was a political impossibility for leaders who had attained their positions by appealing to the populace's unenlightened hunger for revenge.

History's mistakes repeat themselves only as men refuse to learn from them. One hears enough today about the persuasiveness of battleships and airplanes but little enough about the possibilities of adjusting Italo-Ethiopian differences with the aid of Christian virtues. Yet there is an obvious need to call into play all influences which will reveal good will, moral courage and justice at work around conference tables. It is perhaps too soon to ask that men trained in schools of suspicion turn at once from their maneuvers of personal or national self-seeking. But until the Italo-Ethiopian war clouds are dispersed, it certainly is too soon to scoff at those who would leaven the unwieldy lump of international confusion with the leaven of spiritual thinking.

"A Hot Potato"

MANY whose interest in what the President is going to do with the Constitution has remained merely academic are due for quite a jolt as they realize what has been done with the lowly tuber by Congress, aided and abetted by the even lowlier peanut.

Pursuing its path of production control, the Government two years ago decided that there was too much cotton and tobacco. Furthermore, it decreed that where two or three peanuts hitherto had grown one only should thereafter occupy the soil. There was room for some unrestricted crop. Whereupon raisers of the "goober," and of cotton and tobacco, in the South and other sections, turned the political axiom, "As goes Maine, so goes the nation," into agricultural practice, and housewives rejoiced in abundant new supplies of potatoes.

But bargain prices that pleased consumers did not look so good to the 30,000-odd farmers in America who had specialized in potatoes and who now saw peanut growers turning to potatoes. Something had to be done about it. That something did not necessarily include "thinking" in Washington, where after a prolonged arduous session, legislators rather naturally wanted to go home. Now it looks as though the "Potato Control Law" will go down in congressional history as the classic example of what absurdities lawmakers in a hurry can perpetrate.

After December 1, a quota for potatoes goes into effect. In theory, that is. For in practice it just won't work. In order to protect the 30,000 potato farmers as the tariff protects manufacturers, or in other words, give them a bounty which will raise prices, Congress has set the AAA authorities an almost impossible task, one that the AAA sought to avoid. It means policing several million new potato patches, fining the housewives if they buy "bootleg" potatoes in anything except sealed containers bearing Government stamp, and hauling into court any retailer who sells them.

It's a hot potato, all right. So hot, in fact, that few believe the AAA can hold it.

Recovery Via Investment

THE splitup in the House of Morgan is another reminder of the radical nature of New Deal banking legislation. Formerly this famous firm did two types of business. It held money on deposit and it lent money to industry for long-term needs. Under the law of 1933 a bank was called upon to choose between one or the other function. Morgan's decided to be a deposit bank.

Now, however, several of the partners, including a scion of the Morgan family, have resigned to set up an investment business of their own. The new firm will be called Morgan, Stanley & Co. This action was delayed till the last hope had vanished that the stern decree of 1933 would be nullified in the 1935 banking bill. The Morgan partners then decided to embark upon an investment business.

Doubtless, in the circumstances, the law separating the two banking functions was wise. Deposit and investment banking are as unlike as chalk and cheese. For the former the prime need is always to be able to meet liabilities to depositors on demand. Such a position requires that all deposited funds must be kept in easily liquidable assets. An investment bank, however, must be prepared to tie up its funds for a long time. To this type of bank come industries seeking money for capital needs in the form of new plants. They offer their bonds, or promises to repay, to investors for a certain number of years. It is up to the investment banker to market those bonds among investors. But, since he *underwrites* them, his own capital is tied up till he can dispose of them. If the two functions are vested in the same bank, the temptation to make the deposit branch serve the investment branch is always present, and, in the '20's, was not resisted. Bank failures, sour bonds, loans to bank officers, speculation by bank officers—these were some of the results.

At this stage of recovery the investment banker holds a key position. For, while consumers' industries are back to normal, capital goods industries are still subnormal. It is in these industries that the great bulk of unemployment resides. Every plant extension helps to conquer this problem—"our primary task," as Mr. Roosevelt once called it. And, though many of the bigger concerns are able to buy new equipment out of their cash resources, most of them are dependent upon the willingness of the investor to lend, an objective which is facilitated enormously by the existence of sound, well-capitalized investment houses.

By bringing both industry and investor together, and by taking the risks attendant upon the raising of capital, the investment banker can thus help considerably in pushing recovery "over the top." We have said that the new announcement of the new Morgan firm is a reminder of the radical nature of recent banking legislation. May it not also be a harbinger of the next stage of recovery, namely, industrial financing?

Reprieve of "The Silver Tassie"

AN OUTBURST of protest whose basis is not without relevance to the affairs of some other countries has been provoked in Ireland by the Abbey Theater's (Dublin) production of Mr. Sean O'Casey's play, "The Silver Tassie," which, after being boycotted in its native land for several years, recently had its first performance there. In showing some unflattering aspects of Irish character this play is asserted by its opponents to have traduced the reputation of Ireland in foreign countries, and the annual American tours of the Abbey Theater company in the United States are described as "stabs in the back."

Yet, so far as Ireland is concerned, there is surely something to be said on the other side of the balance sheet. Mr. O'Casey has established himself as an author of worldwide repute; and the possession of such a literary genius adds to the modern fame and prestige of his native country. The same can be said of the Abbey Theater tours. In presenting to America striking examples of what Irish theatrical talent can accomplish they have greatly increased abroad Ireland's esthetic reputation.

In fact, it would seem, as has been evidenced by the example of Britain and Jonathan Swift in the past, that where an author criticizes his native country, if the criticism be artistically valuable, he is far more of an asset to its reputation than a liability.

Dictators—a Long View

Book News of the Day

FOR the long view, you may depend upon the historians. Who but a historian could discuss dispassionately the subject of dictatorships? For its calmness and its sense of historical relativity, DICTATORSHIP IN THE MODERN WORLD, edited by Guy Stanton Ford (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. $2.50), is to be recommended.

Professor Ford, Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota, presiding over a session of the American Historical Association, enlisted the services of three young scholars, Profs. Max Lerner, Ralph Haswell Lutz and J. Fred Rippy, to read the papers on dictatorship that appear in this book. To expand the discussion for publication, he appealed to Profs. Henry R. Spencer, Harold C. Deutsch and Hans Kohn; and finally to Denis W. Brogan of Oxford.

Academic coolness permeates the volume. You will be reminded by it that there is nothing new, nothing amazing, about dictatorship; that in fact men have been ruled by autocrats more often than they have ruled themselves; that democracy is a "tender and alien" growth, and that it seems by no means as certain to survive as was supposed by de Tocqueville a century ago.

* * *

What then may we expect? Must we surrender democracy for dictatorship, and if so, which is preferable, a Fascist or a Communist form of dictatorship? Or is there yet some hope of a survival of democracy?

Professor Kohn is illuminating on the relation of nineteenth-century liberalism to recent developments. In the period of liberal nationalism "the state declared the aim of national policy to be the happiness and welfare of the individual citizen. Fascism, on the other hand, represents a form of nationalism in which the claims and happiness of the individual are entirely subordinated to national prosperity."

"Fascism mobilizes the lower middle classes, but it does not identify itself ideologically or politically with their rise. . . . Communism mobilizes the proletariat and identifies itself ideologically and politically with its rise."

Again: "Fascism accepts nationalism, but it repudiates all the other ideals of the French Revolution—the freedom and dignity of the individual, the natural rights of man, the belief that man can be trusted and that therefore every man must participate in the government of his country, the hope for a peaceful and fraternal cohabitation of all nations on earth. Those ideals, which we may call liberalism, are more nearly approximated by the Communist ideology."

* * *

But is democracy through? Mr. Brogan seems to doubt it. He points out that the democrat "is skeptic both of the wisdom and of the probity of any body of rulers not answerable, fairly obviously and at not too long intervals, to the ruled." He points out too that "power corrupts; it is too strong a food for the most robust stomachs."

Granting the weaknesses of democracy, inherent in the fallacious theory that the majority is necessarily wiser than the minority and in the tendency of party interest to prevail over general interest, he still remembers that the late war "was won in fact by the democratic governments, not by those governments which were more accustomed to giving orders than to discovering how they were received."

Democracy in western Europe and in the United States, he finds, "is holding its own better than its enemies thought likely, because the first force of the attack has been spent without carrying any of the main positions and without any of the rival systems giving such palpably superior results that conversion necessarily follows. Government of the people, by the people, for the people may be a myth, but it is a myth with as much chance of realization as have the rival paradises of government for the people by wise, unselfish dictators or parties who are to be provided by the expensive and uncertain gamble of a revolution."

L. A. S.

Mirror of Opinion

A World Peace

A SCENE at Reed College was inspiration and assurance. It was hands clasped across the Pacific by American and Japanese students in the second America-Japan student conference. The first conference occurred when American students visited Japan, a year ago. The theme at the initial meeting at Reed was peace, friendship and brotherhood between the two nations. . . .

It is only jingo politicians and an occasional jingo newspaper that vision future trouble between Japan and America. Why should Japan and the United States harbor suspicions, cultivate fear and see conflict ahead? For more than eighty years the people of the two nations have lived together in continuous friendship.

It was back in 1853 that Admiral Perry, carrying messages of good will and friendship from the President and people of the United States, called at the Nipponese court and inaugurated the friendship that has continued uninterruptedly for nearly three generations. In the period the Pacific has gone forward and become a great theater of international trade. In the light of the experience of those eighty years, it has become clear to thinking Americans and Japanese alike that the destinies of the two nations are inseparably intermingled, mutually interdependent, wholly nonantagonistic and utterly undetachable.

By friendly endeavor and mutual confidence they can helpfully advance each other, contribute to the happiness and welfare of their people and enrich the achievements of one another in an unfolding national life.—*Portland* (Ore.) *Journal.*

What Kind of Neutrality Is This?

Class Legislation Blamed for Conditions

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letters on the capitalistic system and whether it should be abolished have been interesting, but readers must be at a disadvantage for the reason that there are so many conceptions of what a capitalistic system really is.

I believe that capitalistic is not a correct name for the present system of government, and that the word plutocratic applies much better. No person of average intelligence will deny that we have a plutocratic system, though the direct beneficiaries of the system prefer to label it "democratic." This in itself is proof that the great mass of the people want a democratic system, and the Special Privilege crew, together with the soothsayers, try to pacify them with the label.

I do not think that genuine democracy would eliminate capitalism, or that such elimination would be desirable, keeping in mind the great majority of citizens.

"It is written in the human fiber that men must be free. To be free, they must be responsible. To be responsible, they must have their destiny in their own hands. They must have homes of their own, farms of their own, jobs of their own. Whenever these conditions are not met, men mire down, degenerate."

The present system has made these conditions impossible for at least 95 per cent of the population.

What step can this 95 per cent of the population unite on to change this system to a genuine democracy?

"A system in which every citizen shall have equal opportunity for a voice in directing the public service and policy of his precinct, his county, his district and the nation; nothing less than this can be honestly called democracy."

It needs no argument to show that such a system must come by a drastic curbing of the powers that have been assumed by officials of the larger political divisions, and more rights and responsibilities for the individual, expressed in the smallest political division.

Winning such measure of independence and liberty, how would the people use it? The greater the degree of intelligence, the greater the degree of efficiency and justice in a democracy. The average inielligence is not such in this country that a democracy would be perfect; that is, would be incapable of making mistakes.

In many sections of the country we now see the local press urging the people to demand that "no measure be introduced in any legislature that has not been a prominent issue in the preceding campaign and been endorsed by a majority of the citizens in the district where proposed."

It will be admitted that such a law would be far-reaching. It is claimed that government by lobbies, bribery or telegrams would be impossible. There would be an end to the long and costly sessions of legislatures, since their duties would be only to declare as law the mandate of the people. There could be no class or freak legislation. This one step seems destined to abolish the worst evils of the present.

Mr. Cormack, in a letter to the Monitor, says that co-operation "has gone far toward eliminating the capitalistic system in Denmark and the other Scandinavian countries." I doubt if it alone could redistribute the wealth of this nation, now concentrated in the hands of the few, while the many millions who helped to produce the wealth are destitute. It seems to me it is only a matter of common honesty to confiscate fortunes that have accumulated by means of class legislation, and use the proceeds for the relief of the victims of class legislation.

Miami, Fla. E. M. MORRIS

The Jewish Question

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It has been said that every nation gets the Jews it deserves. Such men as Disraeli, Lord Reading and many lesser-known but public-spirited Jews, illustrate the truth of this in the case of Great Britain. For that country's policy of hospitality and toleration toward this and other persecuted races may well have constituted a contributory cause of its satisfactory standing today. The Jews, also, are not an ungrateful race.

Looking deeper into this question, it might be held that every strata of society reflects in some degree, and in its individual way, the general tone of the whole nation. Therefore, to single out a particular section of the community by way of scapegoat for the rest is obviously unfair.

And what of racial purity, at whose altars, on one pretext or another, wholesale human sacrifices are being offered up, as persecution runs its course? There is something childish about it in an age when there commences to dawn imperatively something of the unity of nations, socially, economically and spiritually. For where the better elements are slowly but surely struggling toward this ideal, pride and supremacy of race commences to become archaic. Indeed, there is something almost humorous where the straining out in question is aimed at a race of whom it has been rightly, or wrongly, alleged that there exist few individuals, from Royalty downward, that do not number one or more of them somewhere in their family tree!

The lesson of greater humility as regards pride of race, however, is one that the Jews themselves may need to learn aright if recurrent persecution is finally to cease. It was one of their own race who said: "He that findeth his life shall lose it." (Matt. 10:39.) Their very homelessness among the nations may accordingly be turned to priceless account as they see themselves as hostages to the ultimate brotherhood of man, and come to reflect impartially to one and all some measure of the healing, spiritual comfort contained in the gospel of the allness, oneness, and goodness of God that they were the first people on earth to perceive. E. N.

London.

Is It Relief?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One wonders, in a recent article by Mr. Frank L. Perrin, entitled "Dictating Terms of Relief," just how he is using the term in connection with the work at Boulder Dam. Has he fallen into the sometimes popular mistake of using the word relief to mean any *labor* receiving remuneration during the time of the depression? Or is he using the word in its present restricted sense and has merely been unfortunate in his choice of Boulder Dam work to illustrate his subject?

If the latter is the case, it is certainly the first time some of us have ever connected this great piece of work with "relief." When skilled laborers work in excessive heat, under most adverse conditions, at very modest wages, for private companies who make money on the enterprise, can these workers be said to be "on relief"? Surely Mr. Perrin could find a better example for his subject, "Dictating Terms of Relief." We can, for instance, recall the president of a certain railroad who was relieved by the United States Government to the extent of about $100,000 a year, terms which might seem more worthy of being considered dictated.

It will surely be a great relief to all of us when the word "relief" sleeps with its father, "the depression." In the meantime let us not differentiate too closely just who are "those unfortunate enough to be dependent," but, realizing our own involved interdependence, let us work justly together to get ourselves out of our common difficulties.

Berkeley, Calif. DEAN C. INGRAHAM

AAA and the Tariff

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Today, the farmers pit the AAA against the tariff. Yet President Jackson recommended these same high duties on manufactures, in order to create a *near* and *sure* market for the products of agriculture. "Withdraw," he said, "600,000 of our people from agriculture to employ them in manufactures, and give to our farmers a larger and better market than all Europe now affords them."

"This view was that of the group who guided the public mind out of the anarchy which seemed to prevail after the peace of 1815 to the assured and decisive triumph of protection in the enactment of the tariffs of 1824 and 1828. By the votes of the states and communities preponderately and often exclusively grain-growing, in contradistinction to those either cotton-planting or commercial, were these tariffs demanded and sustained," wrote Horace Greeley.

Those were the days, however, when direct taxes were considered odious and only tolerated to raise the sum gained by tariffs, required to run an *economically* administered government.

What a pity that, as our government becomes more centralized, plums have to be given to one community, to offset those which have been given to others. It is much like caring for a large family of children. When one child is bribed to behave nicely, none of the others, though naturally self-reliant, cares to go unrewarded. BEATRICE ABBOTT

Melrose, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Why Have Frontiers?

By Godfrey Lias

TATRANSKA LOMNICA, Czechoslovakia

IT WOULD enlighten those statesmen who tell us that the European situation today is full of dynamite to spend a week or so in this charming little holiday resort in the High Tatra Mountains. For here, in a far more complicated jumble than the hotchpotch left by the peace treaties are all the nationalities of central Europe.

And—let their respective governments take note—they manage to get on perfectly well together.

The peace treaties, you will remember, gave freedom to a number of discontented minorities and turned a good many members of the former majority races into minorities under the rule of people who had previously been subject to them.

Each district which changed hands still had Germans, Russians, Austrians or Hungarians living in it. They are most of them still there and it is they that the world knows of today as the national minorities. They are the cause of the talk of "treaty revision" which in turn is responsible for the dynamite referred to by the statesmen.

Well, maybe the frontiers ought to be changed and maybe they oughtn't. But here at Tatranska Lomnica (pronounced Lomnitsa) we had no frontiers—which is perhaps why we all get on so well together.

* * *

Anyway, suppose the statesmen were at last to manage to seat themselves amicably round a table to discuss frontier revision, and the abolition of minorities, I wonder what they would do about the family sitting near me as I write.

The father is a Hungarian—at least he was until the peace treaties, owing to the accident of residence, turned him willy-nilly into a citizen of Czechoslovakia. His race remains unchanged—Magyar. His wife was, and is, a Slovak. But she was brought up as a Hungarian because before the war Hungary made no provision for education in the Slovak language. Today her nationality, like her race, is Czechoslovak.

All quite simple, you say? But wait a bit. The three sons, born before the war, followed their father and mother from Hungarian to Czech. Soon afterward, however, the eldest went off to Germany where he became naturalized and is now living and working in Berlin. His wife is German born. His two brothers, on the other hand, are proud of their Czech citizenship. Their sister, born after the war, is Czech by birth.

All of them speak Hungarian as their native tongue. But they are nearly as fluent in Slovak, German, Polish—and English.

English is to them a convenience. So is Polish. But the German and Slovak are a necessity. They have an uncle who has lived almost all his life in Germany. He is not only a German citizen but has held high office in his adopted country. His wife is a Pole. They speak German to one another and to their nephews and niece. When they want to talk to the local country folk in these beautiful mountains their relatives must translate for them into Slovak.

* * *

The basin of the Danube is full of racial ingredients in process of being stirred together—or, to speak more accurately, the ingredients are themselves doing the stirring. Meanwhile, numerous political agencies are striving to hold them apart. Frontiers, customs tariffs, racial pride, education, are all being used to keep old hatreds, old divisions aflame.

If only the statesmen would all come and join us here in Tatranska Lomnica!

That Hungarian-Czech father and I both fought in the Great War. It seems incredible that we should have been on opposite sides when we have so much in common. We are the best of friends. His daughter and mine are sitting close by, laughing as they play some game with pencil and paper. Seventeen years ago, if the fathers had met, each would have had to try to kill the other.

If that sounds dreadful, consider the position of the family I have been describing to you, supposing war should come again. The father, in spite of his Magyar origin, is a loyal Czech citizen. His brother, whom I have not mentioned before, lives in Budapest and is a loyal Hungarian. If Hungary and Czechoslovakia went to war, as some people say they may, the two brothers would have to be on opposite sides.

Both of them are over military age. But the three sons of my friend in Tatranska Lomnica are all liable to serve—the eldest in the German army and the other two in the Czech. The second son goes next month to do his military service. Because of the political tension in central Europe arising out of the decision of Germany's statesmen to rearm, his period of training is to be two years instead of one.

Thank heaven, here in Tatranska Lomnica, we don't worry about political tension any more than we do about race or nationality. The little German granddaughter of my Hungarian-Czech friend is running round the hall, hand in hand with a Czech contemporary. They are sharing a rubber frog and a balloon.

Bang!

It's all right. Here in Tatranska Lomnica, the only things that go bang are balloons. And the noise is soon drowned in shouts of laughter.

Let us hope the statesmen hear it.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Above, By Charles Phelps Cushing; Below, Keystone.

Will the Promised Land Keep Its Promise?

Immigrants— and Emigrants

By Harold Fields

Executive Director of the National League for American Citizenship

THE HISTORY OF THE FOREIGN-BORN in the United States shows many unusual chapters for the period 1930-1935. For the first time, more aliens are going back to their native lands than are coming in. Not since 1817 have so few foreigners entered the country in any one year for permanent residence. Only 15 per cent of the quotas are being used within a year; only Turkey and Spain exhaust their full quota. The naturalization of aliens has registered a new low and is only now beginning to show an increase. We have been experiencing a bear market in immigration; the tendency and probability is that it will remain that way.

For decades the United States' policy has been to receive aliens from all over the world. We encouraged immigration as a means of meeting the industrial and agricultural needs of our country, but with the introduction of machinery and the advent of the depression, the American attitude toward the foreign-born underwent a radical change. No longer was the alien needed for

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ELLIS ISLAND, GATEWAY TO A NEW WORLD FOR MILLIONS

Immigrants to the United States Who Arrive in New York Harbor, as Practically All Do, Are Examined Here. In Recent Years, This Article Points Out, More Have Been Leaving the Country Voluntarily Than Have Been Coming In.

heavy or unskilled work; the machine did all that. With mechanical improvements, aliens frequently found themselves unable to secure work and unable to secure relief. Their lot became so difficult as to bring about a change in the direction of their migration. Now, because of these conditions, they are returning to their native lands instead of entering here.

That is why only 30,000 aliens entered the United States for permanent residence (29,470 to be exact) during the last fiscal year, or one new immigrant for every 4000 residents. Comparing that number with the million and more who entered in the prewar years shows the drastic drop that has been effected. Formerly, males predominated in our immigrant groups, which meant actual competition with our laborers; today, this condition no longer holds, since the 30,000 coming in are made up of more females than males. In fact, the decreasing number of males, as against the increasing number of females in the last few years, is very evident when the following comparison is made:

IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE

Period	Number	Males No.—P. C. of Total		Females No.—P. C. of Total	
1919-20	430,001	247,625	57.6	182,376	42.4
1929-30	241,700	117,026	48.5	124,674	51.5
1930-31	97,139	40,621	42.0	56,518	58.0
1931-32	35,576	13,917	39.1	21,659	60.9
1932-33	23,068	9,219	40.0	13,849	60.0
1933-34	29,470	12,101	41.5	17,369	58.5

The preponderance of females is directly related to the fact that men here are bringing their families to this country. The maintenance of two households, with two rentals to pay, has generally proved onerous and difficult. It has been found cheaper to support the one family in the one home. This domestic expenditure of money is of definite advantage to Americans, since such moneys as are sent abroad are lost, because Europeans are no longer applying them against purchases of American goods nor toward the payments of interest on debts. By as much as we send to foreign countries are we being made the poorer. Few people realize that almost three quarters of a billion dollars were sent to foreign relatives in the last five years alone, as indicated by the following figures:

IMMIGRANT REMITTANCES ABROAD

1930	$199,000,000
1931	173,000,000
1932	138,000,000
1933	110,000,000
1934	110,000,000

Although these sums are decreasing, they still warrant our giving thought to proper methods for keeping this money in the country. That is why the plea for the uniting of families is of definite economic advantage to the nation, preventing, as it does, a flight of capital.

Since it is the workers who send money abroad, we can forecast the future of remittances by analyzing the types of immigrants entering the United States today. Of the 29,470 who came here last year, more than 50 per cent were outside the usual field of competitive labor. Americans can thus feel assured that they have just as much less to fear from immigration as an added menace to continued unemployment. This is a goal that organized labor has long been striving toward and which now seems to have been accomplished.

* * *

A second phase of the immigrant problem deals with our emigrants who are returning to their native lands for permanent residence, after having lived in the United States for many years. They constitute a relatively new chapter in our immigration history. As many as three times the number of arrivals have left the United States within a single year for final residence abroad. Last year, for every five who entered, eight went out. This excess of outgoing, over incoming, persons has lately been constant, as shown here:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Immigrants	Emigrants	Emigrant Ratio	Industrial Production
1930	241,700	67,292	.38	106
1931	97,139	80,124	.8	84
1932	35,576	123,721	3.5	72
1933	23,068	99,946	4.3	65
1934	29,470	39,771	1.6	90

As our industrial production has decreased, our emigration figures have increased. Naturally, while some of this group are going back with capital, most of them are persons who have despaired of being able to sustain themselves in this country. The lower cost of living abroad in the peasant sections, the forms of social insurance on the other side, and the probability of success through the employment of American industrial methods often determine these people to leave the United States. Most of them are workers from industrial states.

* * *

These emigres are as interesting a study today as were their immigrant forebears decades ago. They furnish us with a fair picture of those particular nationalities that have suffered here. We find Mexicans constituting the largest group returning, with the British, Germans, Italians, Chinese, French, Irish, Spanish, Canadians and Cubans following them in that order. We know that all of these emigrants do not leave because of economic reasons exclusively. We have strong reason to believe that many Germans and Italians are returning for political reasons. We know that from 20,000 to 30,000 Filipinos are anxious to return. We find the emigres in almost every cross section of our population.

This emigrant phase of our population problem is of stirring human and economic interest. If we add to those already mentioned, the tens of thousands who would leave were they only financially able to do so, we would have a departure of considerable size. Congress in the recent session debated the question of financially assisting voluntary emigres; if we so assist them, we can save from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 in our relief bill. The problem faces us today as a real issue.

Another new phase of the present era is found in the motives underlying the process of naturalization. Where once it was occasioned solely because of a spirit of patriotism, today it is often sought as a release from hardships which we ourselves create. The constantly increasing practice by industry, labor and states in requiring that employees be citizens, the exclusion of aliens from many benefits of federal legislation, the tendency to remove aliens from the privileges of relief aid, the social discriminations against the alien, the forces urging aliens to become citizens "or else . . ."—these are some of the innumerable reasons why the alien seeks citizenship today. He is being forced into it, rather than seeking it of itself. Yet, despite these external urges, naturalization is moving forward slowly, principally because, until last year, government fees were so high in a period of declining incomes.

* * *

It must be borne in mind that, even were our doors to be closed tight against the immigrant, allowing the admission of none at all, we still would have in our midst a population of 5,000,000 aliens—close to one twenty-fifth of our population. Education work by public and private agencies is influencing them into naturalization through a proper respect for citizenship; industrial agencies, through the forcible means already described, are achieving the same end. Today, those who are most receptive to the call of becoming American citizens are (in their order) British, Germans, Italians, Poles and Russians. These five groups have always been in the vanguard of those seeking citizenship, and evidence the proof of our assimilation process when compared to the national composition of those who came to the United States in the 115 years from 1820 to 1934:

Germany	5,927,275
Italy	4,679,107
Ireland	4,587,566
Great Britain	4,239,173
Austria-Hungary	4,135,830
Russian Empire	3,342,939
Canada and Newfoundland	2,941,519
Norway and Sweden	2,017,631

The further progress that we are making in the assimilation and Americanization of our foreign-born is evident from the fact that of the 5,000,000 who still are not citizens, approximately 1,500,000 have their first papers, about 425,000 are here exactly five years or less, close to 750,000 are minors, and so are ineligible to citizenship, and about 400,000 are unable to acquire naturalization because of technicalities. Our Americanization program has simmered down to one affecting only about 2,000,000 people—most of whom will either leave the United States or proceed to citizenship as soon as they find work and thus are able to meet the necessary costs. We need no assimilation program for an incoming group that averages one in every 4000 of our peoples, for that will take care of itself through environments and associations.

Even the types seeking citizenship today are different. This is in part due to the change in attitude by Europeans toward the general social and political philosophy of the world, as well as the newer attitude in the individual since the war, and his readier willingness to change his allegiance from a monarchy to that of a democracy. Women are more and more becoming a larger part of our newly naturalized group. Even the types of those seeking citizenship are improving, as shown by the fact that only 1 per cent of those applying last year were denied their papers.

* * *

Finally, no evaluation of the immigration question would be complete that did not observe the trend of deportations. Such an evaluation shows that we are fast ridding our shores of undesirables. From a former policy of general mass deportations we are concentrating on criminals and effecting their forcible expulsion—not a simple task because of the technicalities in the law.

Yet, despite this handicap, the history of deportations of criminals during these last five years has been constant. The Government is endeavoring to apprehend those who are a menace to our communities rather than those who have been ill, public charges, guilty of having overstayed their leaves or of other technical violations of the law. As these latter are reported, warrants of deportation are issued against them, but the arm of the law is stretched out to reach the criminal. The expulsion of a single criminal justifies the efforts of our immigration patrols infinitely more than does the apprehension of five aliens who have overstayed their leaves and who may have settled down with American families.

* * *

In other words, these first five years of the 1930-1940 decade have registered new forces and changes in our immigration groups. With fewer coming in and more going out, with more women entering and fewer departing, with the expulsion of more criminals and the voluntary departure of those unable to sustain themselves, with a gradual increase in the numbers of aliens naturalized, we are now entering the road that calls for a new philosophy and approach toward the alien in our midst, one that is more scientific, logical and understanding, so that from its combined forces we may achieve homogeneity.

Princess Juliana

Heir to the Dutch Throne, Oldest Royal Dynasty in Europe, She Finds Joy in Her Home Life, in Friendships Made at the University, and in Work for Charity

By Floris Canté

GREAT SIMPLICITY, KINDNESS and an absolute lack of artificiality have won for Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands the affection of the Dutch people. As a Princess of the House of Orange, her Dutch origin can be traced through the pages of history of 13 centuries and 41 generations. Which explains why the Dutch Royal House has a full claim to the title of being the very oldest of all the royal dynasties in power in Europe today.

But there is something else about Princess Juliana, which makes her somewhat different from practically all other royal princes and princesses of Europe. That is her education. This has been a real "home" education, under the direct care of her parents. The aversion of Queen Wilhelmina for pompousness is proverbial. It is a known fact that Queen Wilhelmina always referred to the late Prince Consort Henry as "my husband," without any further indication of title or rank, and to Princess Juliana as "my daughter." The Princess likewise, from the days of her early childhood, when referring to her royal parents, always spoke of "my father" and "my mother." So "Juliaantje" (little Juliana), as she was familiarly called by the Dutch, born on April 30, 1909, was to enjoy the privilege of a real home. Queen Wilhelmina, herself noted for her wisdom and thorough knowledge of a vast range of subjects, kept the reins of the education of her daughter firmly in her own hands.

The actual school training of the Princess was placed by the Queen in the hands of teachers carefully selected by herself. At the royal palace at The Hague a small school was organized, strictly in accordance with the state laws on education. There a class was taught, pupils of which were little friends of the Princess, both boys and girls. The method adopted was that of Jan Ligthart, a widely known Dutch pedagogue and superintendent of a free public elementary school at The Hague. Young women teachers of Mr. Ligthart's school gave the Princess her first instruction.

"Juliaantje" was allowed to lead the life of a real child. She was not made conscious of her position as heir to the throne of the Netherlands. She was allowed to share play and tuition with other children. This explains why "Juliaantje" has kept her extreme naturalness, and remained at heart quite the simple, spontaneous, loving and charming little tomboy of her childhood days.

Those who were members of the royal household in the days when Princess Juliana was a little girl remember how she would dawdle at bedtime for a few moments' grace, just like other children. This was especially the case when "father and mother" took her to some little party outside the palace. At a certain hour, however, the sign was given that it was long past bedtime, and she was taken back to the palace.

Her education as a little Dutch girl included the ordinary pastimes and sports of Dutch children, especially skating. Early photographs show the little Princess trying to make her first strokes on the frozen court pond behind a chair or a little sled. As soon as she was able to stand by herself on real Frisian skates—the same as the majority of Dutch children use—she preferred to tie the straps of her skates herself. This she used to do hurriedly, in order to escape the supervision of the Lady of the Court or the lackey in charge. More than once she succeeded and joined a merry band of children, who formed a long row of skaters, behind one another. This merry row then sailed across the ice rink from one end to the other.

* * *

As a little girl, being extremely fond of her grandmother, the late Queen-mother Emma, "Juliaantje" wanted to "mother" her "granny." When she knew "granny" was due to pay a visit in the afternoon she became excited and inattentive during school time. Catharina van Rennes, who used to teach singing to the little class, relates how the Princess, when she went to the park with her grandmother, sometimes sat on a bench and sang the tunes she had learned at school. Then the venerable grandmother was told by "Juliaantje" to march up and down the lane in time to the tunes she sang. If "granny," for fun, misinterpreted directions, the little schoolmistress "inflicted" severe "pun-

(Continued on page 15)

Photo above by Ziegler, The Hague; Others © by Algemeen Fotobureau, Amsterdam

PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS

Heir to the Throne, Princess of Orange Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg. She Appears Above in Court Dress. In the Adjoining Picture She Is Second From the Left, With a Group of Her Student Friends at Leiden University. Below She Is Shown as a Little Girl, Skating on a Public Ice Rink at Meppel in 1919.

Is Neutrality Possible?

New Legislation Prohibiting American Firms Selling Munitions to Belligerents Indicates a General Popular Desire to Keep Aloof From War, but Public Opinion May Waver in Special Cases

By Denys P. Myers

Research Director of World Peace Foundation, and Research Librarian of Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT have worked together to put on the statute book legislation to prohibit trade in arms in wartime, to license arms manufacture and trade and to restrict travel by Americans on belligerent ships. The legislation undoubtedly has the approval of the American people, and some of the solons in Congress have said that our neutrality is safeguarded by these new provisions, so that we will not be "dragged" into the next war.

Neutrality is a condition which exists only during a war, and there are two views concerning it since the World War gave new proof of its uncertainties and difficulties. One view is that the primary object of nations ought to be to prevent war by concerted action, and that the practice of neutrality will, if that effort fails, be determined by the circumstances then apparent or the decisions then to be taken collectively. The other view is that if states go to war they violate their own pledges not to do so, which is their own responsibility, and that the neutral should exert every effort to maintain that aloof position. The latter view is prevalent in the United States, which has ratified no treaties which stipulate otherwise.

* * *

It was the conflicts that the United States had during the World War with belligerents respecting neutral rights and the interpretation of neutral duties that made the issues on which the country finally entered that war. The American people recall the affair as a bad and unprofitable nightmare, and they are not going to meet the same situation again if they can help it. For a couple of years past the subject has been agitated, in connection with and outside of the munitions industry investigation. A Senate subcommittee studied the problem intensively for six weeks, with the aid of the Secretary of State, before it reported out a joint resolution. The new law leaves all existing neutrality legislation intact, and does not touch important suggestions, such as the control of loans to belligerents.

The resolution changes the rules of neutrality in four respects and sets up a license system controlling trade in arms and their manufacture in both peace and wartime. The rules of neutrality are altered thus:

Upon proclamation of the President prohibiting arms export, American vessels are forbidden under penalty to transport "any arms, ammunition or implements of war" to any belligerent port or to a neutral port for transshipment.

Suspicion that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to deliver from an American port to any warship, tender or supply ship of a belligerent, "men or fuel, arms, ammunition, implements of war or other supplies," creates a duty of the President to bond the commanders of the ship against such action before clearance, any violation serving to close American ports to the vessel for the duration of the war.

The President may lay down special restrictions on the use by submarines of the ports and territorial waters of the United States and its possessions.

The President may require by proclamation that citizens of the United States refrain from traveling as passengers on the vessels of any belligerent, except at their own risk and under prescribed rules and regulations.

The last three provisions are to become effective when, in the President's judgment, "such action will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign nations, or to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its citizens, or to promote the security of the United States." The considerations of the time and circumstances, including the state of public opinion, are thereby allowed to play a part in the application of these provisions "during any war in which the United States is neutral."

The provisions relating to the arms trade are more important nationally and internationally. It is made automatically unlawful to export arms, ammunition or implements of war to any belligerent or neutral port, for transshipment, upon the President's proclaiming the outbreak of a war, which proclamation is mandatory upon him. There is established a National Munitions Control Board, headed by the Secretary of State. With him every exporter, importer, manufacturer or dealer in arms, ammunition or implements of war must register, and every transaction in such commodities, in peace or war, must be covered by a license. The President's proclamation may be revoked or modified when in his judgment the conditions which caused him to issue it have ceased, but not before Feb. 29, 1936.

The deliberate intention of this legislation is to prevent American contacts with belligerents so as to avoid developing economic or personal interests that would discourage neutrality. It abridges our neutral "rights," which we are entirely at liberty to do. Since it is wholly prohibitive, it may be doubted that it affects our neutral "duties," for they amount to equality of treatment and establish no belligerent right of access to national resources.

The whole involved question of contraband is left as it was. The embargo is confined to munitions, except in the case of supplies for hovering vessels. It would have been a useful addition to stipulate that all title to goods sold to belligerents should pass in the United States, with carriage at their risk. That this was not done shows the immense complications of neutrality, and suggests that the new legislation is far from insuring our freedom from war by eliminating physical contacts with its conduct.

This legislation will work in case of a war in which the issues are entirely outside of the concern of the people of the United States. The political issues of foreign wars are traditionally beyond their interest. They may divide, be doubtful or positive on the moral aspect of the questions raised or the objectives aimed at. They cannot be indifferent to the disturbance created by any war, as is shown by their preoccupation with insulating themselves by neutrality. It is the policy of the United States not to use war as an instrument of national policy, and the ability to develop that policy depends upon the degree to which other nations practice it. The United States is free to "wage peace" or not, as national judgment dictates.

* * *

Other states have assumed obligations to make peaceful methods prevail, and the machinery they have created is put into operation as the case arises, and is as effective as they decide to make it. The United States has approved the operation of the League of Nations machinery in the Manchuria, Leticia and Chaco cases, and has even co-operated slightly in its functioning. If that machinery succeeds in a given case, there is no war, and no occasion for neutrality. Its prospect of success is largely dependent upon the unanimity with which the nations desiring or determined to maintain peace can express themselves or act through it.

The American concept of neutrality takes no account of that preliminary stage to any war. Whether capped with success or failure, the collective action of the League of Nations is indubitably headed in the right direction in its efforts to prevent war. If war breaks out, the effort made throws into relief who is the racketeer and who the victim. The people of the United States will certainly react to such evidence, which is a new factor affecting the judgment upon which neutrality is founded.

Affecting American neutrality, also, are two announced policies dating from May 22, 1933. "We are willing," the Government has told the world in a formal statement, "to consult the other states in case of a threat to peace, with a view to averting conflict." In other words, the United States will associate itself in efforts to prevent war arising, so that it will not be called upon to exercise neutrality.

* * *

Again, "in the event that the states, in conference, determine that a state has been guilty of a breach of the peace in violation of its international obligations and take measures against the violator, then, if we concur in the judgment rendered as to the responsible and guilty party, we will refrain from any action tending to defeat such collective effort which these states may thus make to restore peace." It is thus the announced policy of the United States Government not to interfere with the effectiveness of sanctions.

The new neutrality legislation both supports and militates against that policy. It makes it easier for the United States to restrict the essential trade upon which war depends. On the other hand, it is based upon an assumption that the whole interest of the United States in the presence of a war is to keep clear of it regardless of all other considerations.

The maintenance of neutrality will not become a practical question until after the United States Government has had certain opportunities to participate in efforts to preserve peace. If they fail and a collective effort to restore peace is made by other states, the United States shall be in the presence of a general world judgment that one belligerent is guilty. Will the country's emotions, sense of fair play, desire for justice, and business prospects, at such a juncture, leave public opinion toward the concrete case in the same state it is toward the abstract question of remaining entirely aloof from war just because it is war?

FOUR SPONSORS OF THE NEUTRALITY MEASURE

Wide World Photos

The Demands of These Four Members of the United States Senate Were Responsible for the Passage of the Original Neutrality Resolution by the Senate, Which Was Later Amended by the House and Approved by the Senate in Its Changed Form. They Are, From Left to Right, Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan; Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota; Homer T. Bone, Washington; and Bennett Champ Clark, Missouri.

If Ever Come Dymaxion Days

They Will Bring Motorcars in an Ultimate Streamline Design, and Houses Hung From Masts, Both as Designed by Buckminster Fuller, Who "Composes" Machines for Living

By Janet Mabie

MODERN ADVENTURERS II

This is the second of a group of word portraits of men and women who have found opportunity in the world today to break away from stereotyped thoughts and experiences.

IT WAS NOT MY EXPECTATION ever to be whisking around in the middle of Waverly Place in a circumference less than its own length in a green and chrome automobile which belongs to Mrs. Leopold Stokowski and has "Dymaxion" stamped in gilt on its waspish rear end, all to the shock and delight of a considerable congregation of passers-by, including many cats and dogs. Or to sit like one of the less reticent women from Mars beside the driver in the front seat while a policeman galloped up and called out heartily, "There now, phwat in the wurr-rrld is it ye have there?"

* * *

But there it was and there, beside me, was Mr. Buckminster Fuller, who "composed" the Dymaxion car, as he says it is a misstatement to say he invented it. And, all in all, making away with a roar from the little congestion in the street occasioned by his decision to show me one of the more elementary virtues of a truly streamlined car, with the engine at the back instead of under the hood, and its interior metal work perforated, and adorned moreover with a periscope for the detection of oncoming traffic to the rear, it was a fitting climax to three hours of conversation in somewhat quieter surroundings about the Dymaxion house which Mr. Fuller also composed, which may very well be the house of tomorrow and to which the Dymaxion car is the obvious accompaniment.

The Dymaxion house of Mr. Fuller has been called a Creative Essay in Shelter. I am sure he never called it that himself, for no one who is such an apostle of simplicity could possibly have chosen such a sonorous title.

Let us look for a moment at Mr. Fuller. His housing and his transportation ideas are Utopian. There is no question about that. They presuppose that man will presently perceive so clearly that we have passed out of one epoch of civilization into a new and changed world that he will be willing to discard the old, cumbersome, complicated methods of shelter and transportation and devise new forms for shelter and travel which will do the most with the least; that is, economize on materials and space and the motions of operation, having a housing and a means of locomotion which will be more functional than anything that mankind ever had before, yet with no waste space or motion.

* * *

But Mr. Fuller does not look like a Utopian. He looks schoolmasterish. Which is a mild joke in itself, considering the fact that he was invited to leave Harvard twice, as he did not seem inclined to tax himself with the scholastic requirements there. The first time he got fired, which is his conscientious way of phrasing it, he went off to Canada and apprenticed himself in a cotton mill, where he learned how to put up one of each kind of machine used in the place, which knowledge he acquired from the several singularly meticulous Lancashire machine workers in the plant. Having learned that much, there seemed no more need to stay in Canada; thinking such a display of ability to do something respectable might impress his disenchanted superiors at Harvard, he applied for readmission. It worked. They let him come back. But it turned out he was very little interested in the academic life still, so he was invited to leave again.

He got a job with the Armour Company, and did everything from selling canned fruits to delicatessen shops on Long Island to being assistant accountant.

The war broke out; he got a brief stretch of training at Annapolis and was assigned to transport duty. Admiral Gleaves's eye fell on him, and he had him detached from the duty he was doing, to become aide in charge of secret information for the fleet. Then Mr. Fuller had to decipher all messages and keep track of every ship in the fleet. He had picked up radio, but it wasn't that he was a good radio man; it was that the admiral thought he had a combination of abilities.

* * *

Radio wasn't much in those days, but it was the fountainhead of radio as we know it now. But for the war, we should probably never have had radio as it is today, because in peacetime the money could not have been found for the intensive development of it that was a natural concomitant of war necessity. The boundaries of radiotelephony in the early stages were 300 miles, and the hearing was pretty poor, too. But all this experience gave Mr. Fuller a background of interest—lack of which had so annoyed his professors at Harvard. And perhaps you could say that it was inevitable he should become what most people would call an inventor when he got out of the service and had a chance to decide what he'd do next.

The fact of the matter is he didn't come to invention—or composition, as he prefers it—until he had done two years of plain thinking. It suddenly came to him that, in all his years, he had done very little thinking. He did one thing or another, as circumstances dictated, but there wasn't much actual thinking connected with them. So he decided to take some time out, and think.

One wonders if great things might not happen in the world if a whole lot of people suddenly snatched themselves a sabbatical year or two for the sole purpose of thinking.

Anyhow, out of Mr. Fuller's two years of thinking, there came a philosophy and there came also the idea that a sound philosophy can, by application and experiment, result in articulation in an externalized element.

He didn't start with the idea that he would like to design a better house or a better automobile than anyone had designed before him, and then set out to do it. He set out with the idea that the elements of shelter and transportation required recomposition. What to do with the result, if he succeeded? Well, a long time ago, someone put it "If a man builds a better mousetrap. . . ." If Buckminster Fuller recomposed elements of shelter and transportation so that they matched the development attained by mankind, the standard of desire would keep step with what he turned out, as an articulation of practical need.

* * *

The Dymaxion house has been built, in a 6-foot model, and architectural authorities have had not the slightest hesitancy in saying that it will have a place in the new age of shelter, in which houses will all be manufactured in central factories, increasingly scattering populations will be living in cheap, speedily assembled single or multiple-family houses which may be taken down, transported and reassembled practically at will, and be replaced at the end of five or ten years of use, as automobiles are now.

Expensive? Not very. Twenty-five cents a pound, the average house five rooms in size—being so planned that it is many times more useful and pleasant than a larger, much more expensive, house today—such a house weighing 6000 pounds, and costing $1500, finished, furnished and equipped with all the necessary accessories.

What would it look like? A central duralumin mast, with the hexagonal house of lightweight floors and walls suspended from it by steel guys; windowless opaque walls, fitted with translucent or transparent vacuum plates, so that the house is heated by the heat generated in its illumination and power supply. Air would be drawn up through the mast, conditioned and circulated again. The whole house, instead of being an arrangement of bricks and mortar, with a few Oriental rugs scattered around, and beds and a few chairs and tables, would be a perfect example of what the French would call a machine for living.

Listen to this; everybody knows how life can be paralyzed through the imperfection of the mechanics by which it is lived. Up to now we have had fundamental needs of food, shelter and cleanliness, but we have not gone very far in the conveniences of their machinery. We say this is the machine age, and it is perhaps an improvement over the spinning wheel and butter-churn age, but it isn't right yet. The Dymaxion house has taken over, at the point where the vaunted machine age has come to an imaginative halt.

* * *

So you hang this hexagonal house to a central mast and you have a central arterial system for heating and lighting—not dozens of little light wires running helter-skelter through the house, but a central glow in the top of the mast, diffused into the ceiling spaces to give any desired amount—and color—of light by a system of shuttering. Perforations allow heat to come out of the hollow ceilings and openings near the floor upon the principle of counterconvection, so that the heat units, instead of pooling at the ceilings, remain in proper relation to their job, air is run through them, there are no drafts and you can sit on the floor, as

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International News Photos

MR. FULLER AND HIS DYMAXION HOUSE

The Small-Scale Reproduction of What He Calls the Model House of the Future Was Constructed by This Architect and Inventor to Sell for $3000, and Embodies the Most Modern Features. It Is "Suspended" From a Central Service Mast and Is of Five Rooms. Inflated Walls and Floors Are Intended to Keep the House at an Even Temperature, While Built-In Furniture, Revolving Closets, and Automatic Kitchen Equipment All Are Designed to Reduce Housekeeping Chores to About 15 Minutes a Day.

Uncle Toms of Ethiopia

The Slave System Still Existing There Has Received No Sympathy From Great Britain, and Fugitives Arriving in Adjoining British Territory Become Free Men

By Mostyn Pole

No sooner had Haile Selassie I proclaimed the imminence of a defensive war than his 2,000,000 chattel slaves (Lady Simon thinks he may have 1,000,000 more!) began to stampede into British territory. What happens to them when they gain the shelter of the Union Jack, and can defy the red, green and gold of the Conquering Lion of Ethiopia? Hereby hangs the strangest of Britain's humane activities.

Look at the map and you see Ethiopia hemmed in by British colonies: Kenya and Uganda to the south, Somaliland on the north, 1,000,000 square miles of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to the west. This last is being wholly changed by water works on an immense and costly scale. Both the White and Blue Niles now spread their fruitful floods in thirsty spaces. Here are cotton plantations that bid fair to make Lancashire independent of America's supplies. Ten million British workers depend on this trade for their daily bread. Imports of raw cotton have reached £70,690,000 a year, and exports of the fabric came to £127,200,000. All told, the British capital involved in this mighty industry exceeds £500,000,000.

India's 5,000,000 bales have been found too short in staple; but the "Sakel" cotton of the Sudan is of first-rate quality. Therefore, government loans, new railways, roads and canals, as well as giant schemes like the Makwar Dam and Gebel Aulia on the Blue (or Abyssinian) Nile—here are tokens of Britain's new bid for "Empire" cotton and economic self-sufficiency.

Above all comes the impending conservation of water at Lake Tana in the Gojam highlands of Ethiopia proper. There the Blue Nile—which is the true life blood of Egypt and the Sudan—pours out of an old volcanic crater at 6000 feet. And control of this source in a semibarbarous land has for the past 40 years been a grave anxiety to Downing Street and the subject of many treaties—notably with the Emperor Menelik.

Then the slave system in his loose realm has long been an added problem. Ethiopia's feudal lords have always dealt in slaves. Their local troops had special hunting grounds which were rounded up for hapless men, women and children. Federal taxes were paid in these slaves instead of cash. Some of the provincial rases owned 10,000 serfs on their lands, in their fortress palaces and local armies. The native church also favored the slave trade. Acceptable gifts to the great—even to the present Emperor—might be in this "currency"!

This was the social order of 1000 years. It caused the League of Nations to hesitate before admitting Ethiopia as a member state in 1923. At times armed bands will set out for fresh "recruits," much as white sportsmen go on *safari* for big game. Lord Noel Buxton tells the method of it: "These gentry shoot up the villages at night, when short shrift is given to the older folks and the young of both sexes are carried off. Caravans are made up, and the captives taken north, traveling in the dark to be sold in Abyssinia, or else embarked for Arabian markets."

On the coast a girl may be worth $200; she will fetch twice as much in Mecca or Medina. But in the Red Sea, Britain's Admiralty blocks "the trade." It maintains there small war sloops like the Penzance and Hastings, of 1000 tons with four-inch guns. These vessels carry secret "slave-trade instructions." They lie in wait for the Arab sailing dhows full of captives; and, once on board the warships, these helpless creatures become free and pass into the Sudan.

When Ethiopia's own hot lowland "coverts" have grown thin, the slave chasers cross over into British territory in quest of prey—with camels, cattle and ivory also seized as useful side lines of a sudden swoop. It costs Kenya alone $200,000 a year to keep these raiders at bay, and many a fierce battle have the King's African Rifles had with them.

On the whole, Ethiopia's domestic serfs are fairly well treated; housed, fed and clothed and not overworked. But in remoter parts, 40 or 50 days' travel from Addis Ababa, slaves employed on the land or as castle retainers are often flogged, branded or chained for misconduct at a despotic master's will.

In all cases they are held as "property" so long as they live; an owner would no sooner think of paying a slave for his or her labor than he would pay a mule for plowing or a cow for giving her milk. As a result, the "bondsman" mentality is a blank where "mine-or-thine" is concerned. Slaves freed by the present Emperor's edicts and courts have taken to robbery in an "innocent" way!

Said His Majesty to Lord Noel Buxton in 1932: "If I liberated them all with a stroke of my pen—as President Lincoln did in America—what could these feeble folk do, bereft of the masters who feed them? They would take to the caravan trails as *shiftas* (highway robbers). So we must go slowly with this reform."

But the tumult of preparation against invasive war has quickened the pace, and that in unlooked for ways. These slaves now decamp wholesale! No love of country can inspire such human "chattels." Then out of the West, where their own Nile bends in a 300-mile gorge to the Sudan, comes news of an alluring Utopia. There (it is whispered), under Britain's flag, they will be *free* men and women! It is not easy for them to grasp the full meaning of this. But they do hear of *money* being given for work in the Sudan's cotton fields. Over there they may come and go as they please without fear of chains or the lash, of neck yokes and hot branding irons.

So adventure begins to stir. Long since, the bolder among them have sped away into the unknown at all hazards. At first these strays were restored to their owners. Thus at Moyale the British officer in charge—Captain Cochrane—found on his hands a large horde of runaway "stock." What was he to do with them? His own resources in food and shelter were limited to his staff.

So he appealed to Ato Gabru, an Ethiopian ruler over the border, who was reputed to be a kindly man. To him Captain Cochrane returned all the fugitives. "They have," he wrote to the chieftain, "fled to us on account of ill-treatment. As you are aware, my Government would never hand them over if it meant a renewal of the hell from which they have escaped."

Ato Gabru was also warned that "lost property" thus given back must be well treated. Nothing more than "a just punishment" for bolting off. No mutilation or undue harshness. Otherwise—"I can assure you that my Government will not in future consider the return of your refugees." The officer asked for a written promise on this score. But Sir Sidney Barton, the British Minister at Addis Ababa, did *not* approve of Captain Cochrane's action. Writing to his Foreign Office chief, he feared: "that the assurances given by Ato Gabru are worthless. And I am distressed to think of the treatment to which these unfortunate people have doubtless been subjected on falling again into the power of their old oppressors. . . . You will note that some of the women have abandoned their families and fled again into British territory rather than face what they know must be their fate!"

* * *

British Foreign Office officials in Ethiopia—notably Major Darley, of the Boundary Commission—tell lurid tales of the man hunts that replenish the slave marts: "Today one may march for days in this deserted region. The terraces are still there, but the people who sow and reap are either dead or else slaves in the capital."

It is no wonder, then, that the cotton-growing Sudan has become what Lady Simon calls "the Land of Refuge." The westward flight grew in volume while Sir Austen Chamberlain was Foreign Minister. "Refugees from Abyssinia," he says in an unofficial letter, "sometimes appear in the Rosieres and Kurmuk districts of the Fung Province. As a rule, they come in twos and threes, or else singly. But there have been recent cases when larger groups of 100, or even 150, have crossed over into this province out of Abyssinia."

Sir Austen goes on to tell of another slave stampede into the Kassala region. Here new transport facilities with plant breeding and culture on the largest scale have resulted in bumper cotton crops of the "sakel" type, which Lancashire's spindles can use without changing machinery. So the Foreign Minister could report that: "173 slaves have escaped to Gedaref, a district headquarters 75 miles from the frontier. These are 'registered' cases only; it is probable that other slaves have reached the Sudan of whom no record exists."

But what of their wrathful owners? The polyglot archives of Downing Street have no more curious missives than the pleas of Ethiopian masters that their human "goods" be given back to them. Here is one:

> Let this reach the Officer at Gedaref.
> May God open his eyes to justice!
> Is not your Government a Protector of the Poor and their Properties?
> I inform you that *all* the slaves of

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SLAVES OF THE EMPEROR
Bondsmen of Haile Selassie in the Emperor's Palace Grounds at Addis Ababa.

By Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

REVOLUTION

By An Old Soldier

WHENEVER A CRISIS OCCURS in the nation, whenever there is real suffering among the people, when there is widespread unemployment and distress we hear talk of revolution.

What, after all, is revolution? Unfortunately we link the word in our thinking with rioting and bloodshed, with force and disorder. Often these have accompanied revolution. But they have little to do with what the word really implies—a turning away from injustice and wrong to a better conception of right and justice.

* * *

There have been times in history when the revolution, even with its attendant violence, has gone on record as a constructive and righteous movement. At the time, strife seemed unavoidable. But the fact remains that the real revolution was a mental process, in that it occurred when men saw a situation as wrong and turned from it in a search for the right.

The American Revolution was an example. We are apt to consider the Revolutionary War itself as the revolution. But such was not the case. The Revolutionary War was but one phase of a greater revolution within the English-speaking world, a revolution that is still going on.

The American Colonists rebelled against what seemed injustices. The revolution had already begun in their own thinking. The Revolutionary War occurred when a section of this English-speaking world moved to separate itself from its oppressors and set up a representative government of its own. By war and strife they won political freedom. With red letters they marked a step in the revolution that had begun before they settled in America, and that still goes on. As long as there remain wrongs and inequalities men will carry on the revolution.

The whole history of the English-speaking world bears out this contention. The revolution was not confined to the American Colonies. It was going on throughout the British Empire. Today in those sections of the Empire that form the British Commonwealth of Nations there are the same democratic ideals and institutions found in the United States. Canada did not rebel and break away from the Empire. But the revolution went on in that country just the same, until today the two countries, although separated by a national boundary, nevertheless are alike. The same democratic ideals are ingrained in each. The same principles of justice, equality and freedom are upheld. The revolution affected both countries. In one there was a Revolutionary War. In the other there was not. Yet the result in each country has been the same.

* * *

A man would be foolhardy to declare that the Revolutionary War was unnecessary and without result. The whole English-speaking world learned much from the struggle. By it the American colonists upheld and furthered the ideal of freedom and independence. By it Canada benefited. By it the British Empire learned much and profited. It was an important milestone in the revolution even if it was not the whole of the revolution.

So today when we hear talk of revolution we may, if we speak intelligently, declare that what we do need is a revolution. We need it and we have it. But today, more clearly than before, we are beginning to see revolution as a strong, constructive force rather than a mere rebellion against something we dislike. Wherever there are evils or wrongs the revolution makes itself felt. We turn against oppression and exploitation by seeing what we desire in its place and by working toward that goal.

This is the real revolution, the revolution that is convulsing the thinking of the world. We are continually turning away from outmoded and outworn beliefs to better and finer conceptions of right and justice.

We are suffering today from the failure of certain rules by which we tried to run our business world. The rules failed because they did not square with the Golden Rule. The world's business went into the slump because it lacked the buoyant lift of the spirit that was given us in the Sermon on the Mount. Therefore the revolution that has been working since civilization was born gives fresh impetus to thought and action. We must continue the revolution in our own thinking. We must replace the wrong with right, injustice with justice, oppression with freedom.

Therefore we may openly talk of revolution without feeling qualms of fear and twinges of dread. Revolution is the outward and visible results of evolutionary thought. We must have revolution, true revolution. For such revolution is progress.

What we must learn, however, is to separate true revolution from strife, war, violence and bloodshed. All these appear only as we allow ourselves to be stampeded into mob action. The history of the world is full of examples of revolutionary movements that have been set back by such outbreaks. Force cannot take the place of progress. Unthinking rebellion cannot take the place of intelligent revolution.

Certainly our social and economic systems need overhauling. Where laws and rules do not coincide with the Golden Rule, with true Christianity, we need revolutionary change. But such revolution comes only as we turn our thought squarely away from the false to the true. This is the revolution that is taking place among us today. Its banners are the brave statements of truth and justice. Its patriots are those who set themselves to the task of building anew on better foundations. Its victories will be seen in better conditions, in real social justice, in peace on earth and good will to men. This is the revolution in which we all must take a part.

The Englishman: Is He Haughty—or Merely Shy?

Why Do Americans and Britons, Who Should Be Friends, Sometimes Misunderstand One Another? Is This the Answer to the Riddle?

By Harold Nicolson

I HAVE OBSERVED (and not without regret) a tendency among United States citizens to regard British subjects as haughty and aloof. Often have I been puzzled by this misapprehension. I know all too well that my compatriots are in fact diffident to the point of cringing modesty, benevolent to the verge of foolishness, and gregarious to a degree where it is an agony for them to think, or even to feel, by themselves.

The legend, none the less, persists. In the United States has arisen a conventional picture of the Englishman as of a man be-spatted and be-monocled, chinless yet toothful, patronizing and "dumb."

This legendary Englishman, when confronted by the outstretched hospitable hands of America, tenders two fingers, making the while some vague movement of the adenoids, exhaling the "haw-haw" of Lord Dundreary.

How comes it that this legend, this unhappy misapprehension, has arisen? How comes it that the two sundered branches of a race which speaks a language of identical origin, which shares in so many things an identical point of view, should have allowed this fetish to join forces with such other causes of estrangement as steam heating, token payments, the really admirable Senator Borah, and the Battle of Bunker Hill? Let me examine this conundrum.

Are *we* to blame? Are *you* to blame? I should conclude, I suppose, that the guilt is equally divided.

On the one hand, you have the American citizen. If she be a woman, she has been taught to expect a greater degree of adulation than she will receive in any but Latin countries. If he be a man, he has been brought up on the "American Idea"—a fallacy which, with his intellect, he knows to be a fallacy but which in his turbulent patriotic soul he believes to be an emotional reality which he is still called upon to cherish and defend. A man, again, who has inherited from his pioneer ancestors an instinct for being on the defensive; who therefore approaches his environment in terms, if not of actual suspicion, then at least of alert awareness; a man, therefore, who has an acute consciousness of personal status and who is often unable to take for granted the effect which he is, or is not, producing upon his foreign acquaintances. If one excepts the Prussian, the American male is the most sensitive animal in the civilized world. He starts by being out for psychological trouble.

* * *

On the other hand, you have the Englishman. A man who is told on all sides that the "British Idea" is not applicable to the modern world and yet who remains quite unaffected by such information. A man who emotionally is undisturbed by logical argument and who feels and even thinks that the "British Idea" is as applicable today as it was in 1815. A man who, through generations of ancestors who have been closely connected with the English soil, has inherited a belief in the static and a distrust of the dynamic; a man, therefore, who is little concerned with the competitive in life, who is more aware of the soil than of personal status, and who approaches his environment in terms not of distrust but of somewhat lethargic acceptance. A man, therefore, who approaches foreigners, and especially Americans, in a state of mind which has little curiosity in its content, and no defensiveness, but which is composed of several rather stupid layers of unawareness.

The American thus feels he is right but thinks he is wrong: the Englishman both thinks he is right and feels he is right. And when it comes to self-confidence what one thinks and feels is more valuable than what one only feels. It is for this reason that the Englishman is more assured than the American and that the latter mistakes this assurance for haughtiness or pride.

Yet this is not by any means the whole explanation.

The American, being dynamic by nature, is inquisitive: the unfamiliar, when it does not fill him with irritation, tickles his curiosity.

The Englishman, being static by nature, dislikes the unfamiliar: when he observes it, he retreats hurriedly within the recesses of his own mental mansion.

The American, even as a trout or perch, will nose sensitively against an unknown object.

The Englishman, when faced by an unknown object, closes his shell with a snap.

The more mobile vertebrate cannot understand the mollusc and is offended by this snapping process.

The mollusc, on his part, does not appreciate the wandering vertebrate and sulks accordingly.

This rather far-fetched contrast is not, however, a sufficient explanation. It is not only a question of manner, it is also a question of manners. No Englishman who has not traveled widely in the United States can claim to appreciate the excellence of American manners.

Abroad, the United States tourist is faced by differences of custom, tradition and language. He is unduly sensitive (bless his gentle heart) to all such things. He reacts against them in a fashion which is often noisy and sometimes self-assertive. But get him in his own enormous and untidy continent, get him when his antennae are laid flat upon his back. Here he feels at his ease. The curiosity aroused in his active brain by the ridiculous spectacle of the traveling Englishman is no longer a defensive curiosity, it is a welcoming curiosity.

"Just come along with me," he exclaims, and the Englishman, unless he be an idiot, comes with delight.

There is a warm atmosphere of

THE "MAN IN THE S
Four Men, in Fact, Snapped Just Outside the Stock Exchang
Idly or Purposefully—But in th

Sturges

Illustration by Dwight C. Sturges

© Keystone

WHERE STANDARDS ARE MADE

Eton and Harrow, Preparatory Schools for Oxford and Cambridge, Epitomize Much That the World Regards as Typically English. This Is a Scene at Harrow on Speech Day.

© Photopress

"MAN IN THE STREET"

de the Stock Exchange in London. In the Courtyard They Chat—rposefully—But in the King's English.

kindliness in America which no other country (with the possible exception of the Scandinavian countries) manages to convey. Most Americans are extroverts, and to the decrepit introvert of Europe there is something about an American welcome which is both an unguent and a tonic.

All Englishmen, on the other hand, are introverts. Even if they are not natural introverts, their education and training force them to adopt an introverted manner. This is quite a new development and is due to the industrial revolution and the "public school spirit" which it produced. A century ago the English aristocrat and yeoman were both extroverted people—they shouted, they laughed and they sobbed just as much as they liked. Today, it is considered "bad form" to raise the voice in public, to laugh too loudly, or to shed overt tears. This curious inhibition, this strange illusion, comes from the elevation, about the year 1825, of the English "gentleman" into a tribal fetish. Let me examine how this most curious of all canonizations came about.

When the middle classes rose to opulence in England, and when the (miscalled) "public" schools were created to train their children, the sole desire of the parents of these unfortunates was that they should be so educated as to be indistinguishable from the nobility. The unfortunate thing was that the pedagogues chosen for this purpose, of whom Thomas Arnold was typical, had no notion of how the nobility behaved among themselves. All they knew was the manner in which the nobility behaved to the middle classes—a most reserved manner. They thus committed the error of supposing that an attitude of cold reserve was the natural instinct of the English noble, and so successful were they in inculcating this doctrine, that in two generations they had infected the aristocracy itself.

I do not think I am exaggerating. I am perfectly certain that if a man such as Lord Chesterfield could have seen the "perfect English gentleman" of today, he would have regarded him as "deficient in the humanities," but might dimly have recognized in him that manner which he himself would adopt in his relations with his wigmaker in London.

* * *

It is too late, however, to return to the days of Lord Chesterfield. If Lord Derby, tomorrow, burst into tears in the House of Lords we should be shocked to the soul. The old aristocratic freedom of manner has died in England. The public schools teach people to behave to others as a noble of the eighteenth century behaved to his servants—that is, with extreme politeness but with icy reserve. And as, for some strange reason, most Englishmen would prefer to be called stupid or cruel rather than to be described as "hardly a gentleman," this great illusion has eaten deep into our souls.

What is the result? We have been schooled so fiercely to reserve, our introversion has been drilled into us by such scholastic and social sanctions, that we are terribly frightened of emerging from that shell of correctitude which we know. When people try to tempt us out of that shell we become afraid or "shy."

* * *

It is thus quite true to say that when you Americans think we are being haughty we are really being "shy." Yet that shyness is not a very noble quality. It is instinctive funk of behaving not quite like a "gentleman." It is inverted snobbishness, the worst kind of snobbishness there is. There is thus no reason why Americans should feel offended by this our regrettable manner. There is every reason, however, why it should fill the Englishman with shame. For the twin fetishes of "bad form" and "bad taste" (which are essentially middle-class fetishes) are robbing us of any form or taste at all.

Among the New Books

An Editor Sets Down Trivialities About the Famous

R. D. B.'s Procession, by Ralph D. Blumenfeld. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

DEFOE, ONE OF the founders of sensational journalism and a hundred times better at it than its modern practitioners, had one great advantage over our contemporaries. He had to invent the news; and the important thing in consequence was to make the lie look true. The popular press today has been obliged to turn the process inside out. It gets the news and sets out to make it incredible by brightening it up, leaving out half the facts and stressing the trivialities. The R. D. B. school went a step beyond this. It made the journalist more important than the person or the event.

The student of that kind of modern journalism could have no better book than this collection of bright, cynical lightning sketches of famous public figures by one of the best editors the popular press has had during the past 30 or 40 years. People as diverse as Lloyd George, Sarah Bernhardt, Paul Kruger, Theodore Roosevelt, T. E. Lawrence, Tennyson, Diaz, H. G. Wells and King Kalakaua appear for two or three pages and then make room for some 40 or 50 more.

"R. D. B." meets them and watches them to their turns. Lawrence arrives "inconspicuously dressed." Wells makes a bad speech, Kruger is terrified of meeting Chamberlain, Kitchener pretends to dislike the press, Roosevelt says, "I told you so," Winston Churchill sends a postcard, saying, "Give me your advice," and Thomas Hardy fails to be interested in Irish politics. Gossip could not be brighter. It could not be better done. It is brief, not to say potted. "R. D. B." has an eye for the trivial and sublimely unimportant for which many a journalist sighs in vain.

It is the privilege of journalists to hobnob with the great; but it is a privilege shared by valets and chauffeurs, besides a lot of other people whose interest is not professional. There is indeed much in common between the valet's traditionally unheroic view and that of the journalist. A newspaper writer has little time for thought and little time for intimacy. His view, even when it happens to be that of the hero-worshiper, seizes upon the salient; and by his flashes of observation, not unmixed with a curious professional self-importance, he adds to gossip rather than to judgment.

"R. D. B.'s" kind of journalism particularly suffers from this. It has no standards. It exists by opportunities. When he says that Bismarck had a surprisingly quiet voice, that is interesting; when he says that he doubts if any of the figures in this book were great, that is pretentious. He has been trained to understand publicity value of people, not greatness. Always it is the quotable phrase that strikes him, and nothing is usually less typical of his man. His illustration of a phrase which convinced him of the probable greatness of Mr. Lloyd George is a good example of the confusion of R. D. B.'s thought. He seems unable to distinguish between the great and the theatrical.

R. D. B. is better at the people who have been neglected by the kind of publicity his newspaper delighted in. The world of politics is full of newspaper-inflated figures. Gossip about them has a use as propaganda by creating an imaginary plain man and inducing in him the illusion of a democratic intimacy with his rulers, and persuading him that he is living in a real democracy instead of a pseudo-democracy.

But *interest* this kind of gossip has not. R. D. B. bores me less when he is out of the racket and is talking, for example, about Whistler and Sargent. It doesn't amount to much—and why, incidentally, is the dialogue put in quotation marks? It is not verbatim. It is reconstruction—but it is amusing to hear Whistler tell Sargent he is a showman and not a painter and warn him against the coming slump in Sargents; and even more amusing to recall that Whistler has slumped even lower than Sargent, the dull, slow man. The Marie Corelli sketch is good too. Her residence at Stratford-on-Avon in competition with Shakespeare is the kind of tale the expert in publicity stunts does naturally well.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Christian Art Reviewed

Christian Art, by Charles R. Morey. New York: Longmans, Green. $1.75.

SO FAR AS WE know this is the first concise summarization of the subject of "Christian Art." It is the least expensive, most informing popular essay on art that has appeared for a long time. It is free of the freight of glossaries, footnotes and bibliographies which generally make reading on this subject cumbersome. It is compact with information which implies an immense reservoir of factual knowledge. It skims along like a speed boat through troubled and often uncharted waters. The author leaves the reader breathless but enthusiastic after completing the text on page 67.

Charles R. Morey is professor of art and archaeology at Princeton University, where he is compiling a great index of Christian art. This undertaking will fill a sadly neglected gap which has hitherto been slurred over in art studies. To date, the Classical and Renaissance epochs have held the attention of scholars and students. But materials are being brought to light in these recent decades which are changing the focus of interest, shifting the span of art cycles and breaking down many misconceptions.

Professor Morey establishes two contrasts of development: the Greek, with formulated artistic laws with intellectual detachment; the Christian, which relied upon the "passionate intuition of faith." Medieval art is a paradox; "rooted to earth, the medieval soul aspired with unending confidence towards Heaven." It reached its height of expression in the Gothic.

Alexandria carried on what realism had been achieved in Greek art of later days. The paintings of Pompeii possess that realism—the extension of buildings and people in space. Such a materialistic vision was not suited to the unearthly ideas which the Christians wished to impart. The Greeks expressed the finite, measurable world, and its definite dimensions are established in such constructions as the Parthenon; the Christians sought the vision of the infinite in the surging, upward movement of the cathedrals.

Better suited to Christian ideas was the Oriental mode, dwelling upon a two-dimensional rendering and aiming not for outward likeness, but for animated pattern. Accents, rhythm, surface interest were stressed in preference to spatial realization—a rhythmic rather than anarchitectonic rendering. The flat, gaunt, conventionalized portrayals of Biblical themes are well known to us. Bred as we are in an age of naturalistic emphasis, we have come to look upon the early Christian imagery as something inept and childlike.

The Byzantine style was a result of the fusion of the Oriental and the Greek, and it held sway in eastern Europe. In the West there were the barbarian influences, notable for their emotional, restless, dynamic traits. The Romanesque style progressed from the Roman basilica to the cathedral. The horizontal axis of the antique swerved to the vertical. The builders by being attentive to the particular—the innumerable absorbing details in nature—sought to convey the infinite through movement, growth, extension upward. The organic basis of Gothic construction is a symbol of growth and change, as opposed to the static nature of the antique temple. It is complex, varied, uneven. The pinnacles, the traceries, the crockets "all show a compelling desire to dissolve the forms and solids into surrounding space which is the expression of the Gothic yearning for union with God."

The collective feeling embodied in the Gothic cathedral gives way in the Renaissance, when art becomes personal and individual. Man expresses himself in terms of his material environment, and he crams all his ideas into the confining borders of a frame. Professor Morey finds the painters of the fifteenth century reaching the very height of Gothic realism. They possess the medieval love of detail, the ranging desire for information. The sixteenth-century artists lost the spontaneity and returned to the intellectual spirit of antiquity. And then in the Baroque, curiously, the Christian emphasis upon feeling persists. But the Baroque has no roots, it lacks local origin; it is international and detached. It was soon subdued and grooved by rigid academic rules. "The academic point of view demoted the intuitive and instinctive art."

D. A.

A Study of 'Don Quixote

Don Quixote: An Introductory Essay in Psychology, by Salvador de Madariaga. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

AT ONE POINT in this delightful little book Señor de Madariaga likens any great work of literature in general, and "Don Quixote" in particular, to a symphony. The analogy is not a novel one, but the application of it is fresh and significant. For just as the melodic themes of a great symphony remain in the memory of one untrained in music while the intricate harmonies and complicated orchestration cannot be so retained in memory, so also a simplification takes place in the popular understanding and recollection of great characters in literature—Hamlet or Faust or Don Juan or Don Quixote and Sancho Panza. In the last two cases, the Don is popularly associated with the qualities of courage and idealism, his squire with cowardice and realism or common sense. But this drastic simplification ignores and obscures the delicate overtones of these two characters and the subtle interrelationship of the immortal pair.

It is one of the purposes of Señor de Madariaga's book to make these overtones audible to the general reader, who, running as he reads, has little time and less skill to make himself aware of them without expert assistance; and another purpose is to reveal and interpret the interaction of knight and squire. For there is something of Sancho in Don Quixote and something of Don Quixote in Sancho; and as the story progresses the Don takes on more of the characteristics of Sancho and Sancho more of the characteristics of the Don, so that in the latter half of the book we are witnessing the rise of Sancho and the decline of Don Quixote.

But before we come to these fundamental aspects of Cervantes's exquisite art certain preliminary matters are discussed. After a brief introduction there is a discussion of Cervantes and chivalry books. The popular impression (another case of oversimplification) is that Cervantes "laughed a world away," that is, that by satire and ridicule and mockery and irony he destroyed the vogue of the Romances of Chivalry. This is far from the truth. Not only is it a fact of history that the vogue continued throughout the seventeenth century but it is also a fact, as we all know, that the popularity of extravagant romance, as a means of escape from commonplace reality, is as strong as ever.

Only, it has taken new forms. In the nineteenth century it took the form of the dime novel. Today it finds expression in many films and in many a 15-minute adventure-play radiocast from the studios. These facts in themselves would not disprove the general belief that Cervantes at any rate purposed to destroy the vogue of the Romances. But did he? Señor de Madariaga demonstrates by apt illustrative passages from Cervantes's masterpiece how much delight the great humorist himself found in "Amadis de Gaul" and similar extravagant tales of heroism and prowess. After all, when one comes to think of it, an author must put something of himself into his greatest character; and how could the Knight of the Rueful Countenance be conceived as an adept in chivalry and a devote of tales of love and war and knightly deeds unless his creator, Cervantes, was himself at least something of an adept and something of a devotee?

Two more preliminary chapters have to do with the character of Dorothea as an example of cleverness and of Cardenio as the type of cowardice. These chapters will make their appeal rather to the close student of the book than to the so-called general reader for whom the book means the knight and the squire. To those two great central characters Señor Madariaga comes at length and at a leisurely pace; and in subsequent chapters we have close and subtle analyses of both, in which the intermixture of idealism and doubt in the Don is carefully disclosed, the growth of idealism in Sancho is shown, and the reciprocal action of each on the other is traced and developed.

The impression which the essay leaves is that though "Don Quixote" has probably amused more people than any other book ever written it is no book to be read simply for idle amusement. Of course even the most thoughtless reader is conscious of the undertone of melancholy; if he laughs it is that he may not weep. But apart from this, Madariaga's study brings an awareness that it is not safe to dip and delve into this book and still more risky to skim through it. One incident is closely attached to another; in even the most seeming-simple of paragraphs there are subtle overtones of meaning. Properly to appreciate it one must read not only every line but also between many of the lines. This is brought out with wonderful clarity and convincingness in Madariaga's abundant quotations, which are in themselves delightful as an anthology of wit and wisdom from "Don Quixote."

S. C. C.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Western Civilization, as Surveyed by Dr. Barnes

The History of Western Civilization, by Harry Elmer Barnes. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $10.

SOME HALF DOZEN years ago Dr. Barnes gave up college teaching for newspaper work. These two volumes show that he has been able to maintain the pursuit of scholarship at least as well in his later profession as in his earlier.

No summary could do justice to these well-packed pages (there are over 2000 of them). Dr. Barnes has carried the "new history" of his Columbia teachers—Shotwell, J. H. Robinson, Giddings—so far that he has really provided his readers with a sort of condensed Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences arranged in chronological sequence from "pithecanthropus erectus" to "homo sapiens" of 1935 (Dr. Barnes, like many another liberal today, is not sure that the "sapiens" is deserved). Hardly anything, from eoliths to "Yes, we have no bananas," has been omitted.

* * *

Dr. Barnes has combed over, apparently without neglecting anyone, all the scholarly researches of the last generation of European and American scientists, and has brought before the student and the general reader the newer interpretations of dozens of historical periods and events—Cretan civilization, the fall of Rome, the rôle of Gaul, the medieval manor, the commercial revolution, the first and second industrial revolutions and, of course, the World War. The list of experts who have read the galley proofs reads like an honor roll of American social science, and guarantees the accuracy and up-to-dateness of the book.

No one can quite embrace all things human with equal enthusiasm. Dr. Barnes, like most of the Columbia school, has not really his heart in aesthetic matters. He does not, indeed, neglect art and letters. Everyone gets mentioned, or at least catalogued. But just what can a passage like the following give anyone, initiate or uninitiate?

* * *

"Pierre Corneille (1606-84), author of the immortal *Cid*, is often regarded as the father of the modern French drama. Jean Baptiste Poquelin Molière (1622-73) was probably the greatest master of comedy in modern times. Representative are his *Don Juan* and *Learned Ladies*. Jean Baptiste Racine (1633-99) tended more towards tragedy and deep moralizing. His *Andromache* and *Athalie* are typical tragedies. Madame de Sévigné (1629-96) was the writer of witty and spicy letters. . . . In England the best representatives of the baroque tendency were John Milton (1608-74), a profound and learned poet and an able essayist and conversationalist; John Dryden (1631-1700), the chief ornament of Restoration drama and a capable poet and songwriter," etc. etc.

Poor Milton, dismissed as "baroque"! In contrast, Dr. Barnes tells us exactly how Telford's roads differed from McAdam's and how miners lived in West Virginia in 1931. Now no one ought to object because Dr. Barnes finds roads and mining more interesting, or even more important, than poets. But one may object because, having decided to include poets in the history of civilization, he makes them such lifeless creatures.

Proportion in books like this is also a matter for the private judgment of the author. It will perhaps be sufficient to give the prospective reader a numerical description of how Dr. Barnes apportions his space. Prehistory receives 75 pages; the ancient civilizations of the Near East, 100; Hellenic civilization, 70; Roman, 80; medieval, including Moslem and Byzantine, 440; Renaissance and Reformation, 200; the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, 250; the nineteenth century, including the World War, almost 500; the contemporary world, 400. The extreme emphasis on the last 150 years is in accord with the trend of modern college teaching. More surprising is the attention paid to medieval history, which interests Dr. Barnes as the source of most of our stubborn attachments to illiberal ways.

In general outlook Dr. Barnes follows the tradition of Voltaire, Buckle and Spencer. He is quite frankly agnostic and positivistic. His sympathies are what we still call in America "liberal," though his economics is a good deal more collectivist than his nineteenth century predecessors would have considered altogether liberal. Yet if this book be compared with the "Essai sur les moeurs" of Voltaire or with the "History of Civilization in England" of Buckle, for instance, certain very great differences stand out.

In the first place, Dr. Barnes is much less optimistic about progress than his predecessors. He is far from sure that the benefits of scientific enlightenment have seeped down into the great mass of western peoples. He finds that democracy has become an obsession and a delusion. Universal education has not eliminated ignorance, prejudice, blind habits, hatred of superiors. Nationalism has proved fecund in wars. Specifically, man is faced today with the dilemma of "cultural lag." Natural science has outstripped the rest of civilization, and only if the social sciences can be brought to the prestige and accuracy of the natural sciences can western civilization be saved.

Dr. Barnes's position is a not uncommon one today. But, without giving way to a shocking and old-fashioned optimism, one may hazard the guess that he is in part a victim of the present depression. In bad times prophets of evil have always cast their prophecies in the current phraseology. Had he lived and written during the Black Death, Dr. Barnes could not have worried over "cultural lag." But he would undoubtedly have found enough to worry about. Now by the waters of Babylon, he laments the failure of the social sciences.

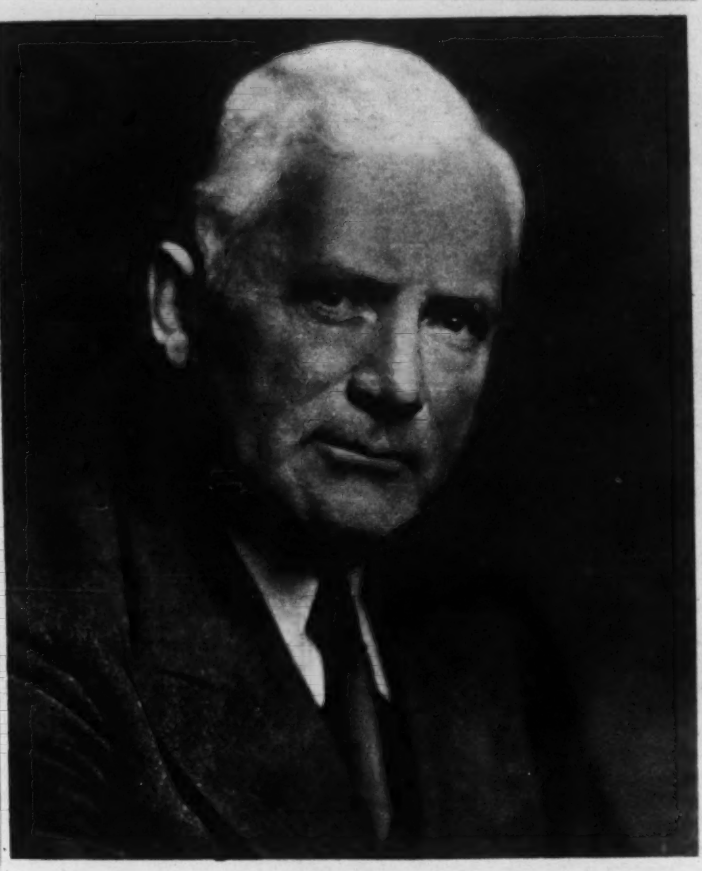
Again, Dr. Barnes is far less dogmatic and cocksure than a man like Spencer. Here he perhaps affords some proof that the social sciences are not in such a bad way after all. Time and again he rejects any simple, one-way explanation of an historical event, qualifies and weighs his independent variables until he attains a truly scientific open-mindedness. No neat unilinear scheme of evolution will satisfy him. Primitive family relations, for instance, he sees to have been too complex to reduce to a formula.

* * *

Finally, from this very tentativeness there comes a literary defect. Compared with his predecessors, Dr. Barnes is undoubtedly dull. Good lusty prejudices are at least interesting and cocksureness often has a fire of its own. Dr. Barnes frequently so whittles away his statements that the reader is left with nothing to grasp. Perhaps the defect, however, lies less in any inevitable dullness of impartiality than in Dr. Barnes's evident neglect of the literary graces.

Equipped as it is with exhaustive and thoroughly modern bibliographies, the book is essential to the student, and will be found most suited to introductory survey courses in the social sciences. As for the general reader, it can be recommended only to the more patient and the more determined. Dr. Barnes has certainly succeeded in avoiding the journalistic touch.

CRANE BRINTON



JOHN M. OSKISON

The Good Earth of Oklahoma

Brothers Three, by John M. Oskison. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

A VIGOROUS NOVEL OF the soil—the soil of northeastern Oklahoma—from 1873 to 1934 is "Brothers Three." Francis Odell, back from the worked-out California gold diggings, met and married a girl who was part Cherokee, and thus qualified himself to take up and improve land in the Cherokee Nation. Some inherited English tradition prompted him to give his holdings a name, "Under-Ridge Farm." He built solidly, in defiance of the drifting, restless pioneer spirit, and a stubborn refusal to plunge enabled him to keep what he had won. Yet he cared nothing for money, only for the farm.

This passion for the soil was not shared by his sons. The eldest became a storekeeper, the typical, small-town merchant of the early automobile era, and in time overexpanded his interests and came to grief. The second, born to the saddle, on round-up while still a child, made money for a time in cattle, then lost more and more on a falling beef market, and finally sank a substantial sum in a zinc mine. The third went to college and became a writer, a man of the world. He tried, successfully for a while, to recoup the family fortune in the stock market, but the collapse of 1929 swept away everything but the farm, and that was heavily mortgaged.

But there is a fighting chance, and the brothers, loving each other quietly but devotedly, with the memory of their grand old father a living entity among them, lay plans to clear away to the foundation he had laid and to build back again. In this they have an able ally in the eldest son's wife, the only one of the family to absorb Francis's love for the farm and for solid growth. And yet the farm is the real hero of the novel, the center of the family's life. As the articulate brother put it, only there did he feel himself real; everywhere else he was a shadow, without substance. "This is lovely and lasting."

The book is fairly long (450 pages), justly proportioned and well peopled. The difficulties inherent in the three separate plots are well handled, and the story is a unit. Minor characters are clearly drawn, the gentle, loyal Indians with an especial sympathy (Mr. Oskison is himself part Cherokee). He has had the good taste to stick to the genuine and lasting qualities of the land and its people, to avoid the spectacular, the popular conception of ranch life. Thorough knowledge of the natural background and deft use of the dear and intimate details of family life and of rough frontier humor have achieved a lusty realism, silvered over, perhaps, with nostalgia, but free from sentimentality. And because Oklahoma has reproduced in a generation the whole history of the Republic, and because the author is a cosmopolitan, the book is regional without being provincial. And, finally, it is a good story in its own right.

K. C. K.

Harcourt Brace are publishing in the United States, Leonard Woolf's "Quack Quack!" the English edition of which (Hogarth Press) was reviewed in these columns July 3.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper

. . Uncle Toms of Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 6)

this Quabtia region have run away towards Gedaref. So we who have little are left to mourn a heavy loss; we cannot carry on without our toilers. Therefore, my son goes to you with this in order that you may help him.

And ten times ten shall be the thanks of your servant.

Grazmatch Tafari
(signature and seal)

"Lost property" claims of this kind now fall thick and fast in cotton areas that spread by the hundred thousand acres. One Ethiopian lord, in a curt note to "H. E. the Inspector of Fung and Rosieres, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan," said:

He who bears this to Y. E. is my friend, Khojali. His two slave-boys vanished on the 22nd of Rabi el Thani. So let Right be done! Hand these over to a grateful man.

And further, Sir. A bondsman of my own—Khamis by name—has also run off. With him went his mother and sister: I own all three. You may find them at the village of Wad Galbas or else with the Sheik Nasir; let him answer to my friend.

I hope you will call my slaves before Y. E. and ask why they ran away from so pious a Master. Then deliver them to the bearer, and write to me.

Needless to say, no "delivery" is made under Britain's flag. "In no case," says the British Foreign Minister, "has any escaped slave been sent back to Abyssinia."

Today they are well provided for. "These people"—as Sir Austen remarks in an unofficial letter which I have seen—"are given the option of settling in various localities in the Rosieres district. Some are at least sixty miles from the frontier, and refugee colonies have been formed. Or they can move to the north of the Fung Province, a still greater distance away. Most of the ex-slaves prefer the former region, and there they are given land for their houses and cultivation. In certain cases, where large bodies of slaves have entered the Sudan in a state of destitution, government loans have been granted to them: these are repayable after their harvest is got in. And in addition the past year's taxes have been remitted."

But in their new asylum even more than this has been done—especially at Gedaref, an important planting center of the "sakel" type of cotton. "Escaped slaves who are 'registered' there"—I am informed from Downing Street—"are sent to join an Abyssinian ex-slave settlement which has been formed at Gharb el-Gash, near Kassala." Here, I may say, the Gash River spills into a rich inland delta: and here 100,000 acres of cotton lands have just been added with light railways for transport linked up with the Atbara-Port Sudan line.

Work is there easily found for the men, Sir Austen Chamberlain assures us—*even husbands for the unmarried women*. This community is reported to be flourishing; and a number of children have been born into freedom.

THOSE WHO TOIL

A Typical Scene in Rural Ethiopia Is the One at the Left, With a Part of the Natives' Hut Showing Behind Them. The Man Is Preparing Foods. The Slave at the Right Is Hewing a Piece of Timber With an Ancient Adz in the Grounds of the Royal Palace at Addis Ababa.

Photos by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

Cotton from Africa

A record output of 50,000 bales of American type cotton is assured from Nigeria for 1935, according to a report of the British Empire Cotton-Growing Corporation. There also will be 4000 to 5000 bales of the improved Ishan variety from farther south.

From Uganda a crop of 250,000 bales is expected, compared with 280,000 last year. In Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia cotton growing is being taken up by the natives, and in Nyasaland more than 2,000,000 pounds of seed were issued for the last planting.

. . If Come Dymaxion Days

(Continued from Page 5)

well as in a chair, if you wish to.

The conventional architectural conception of windows is one which has let air in, in a haphazard and offensive manner, but the walls of the Dymaxion house are its windows as well; you don't open them, but they function as the shutter of a camera. Doors? No arbitrary partitionings; instead, the things you use in the house form partitions of themselves. Bookcases, pianos, laundry, closet space, you move them around to suit the need, with the result that you run the house, it doesn't run you.

Storage and closet space? Mr. Fuller discovered, while he was doing his thinking, that storage is of two kinds: horizontal and vertical. The horizontal storage spaces were, therefore, shelves, anchored to two banks of cables and operated like a ferris wheel. You wave a hand at the utility partition and a photoelectric cell causes the opening in the wall, at a height to suit the eye and the reach. The shelves move according to their Ferris-wheel pattern, and when you see what you want come into view, a gesture causes the photoelectric cells to halt them. You take what you want, wave the hand, the utility partition closes again on the storage space and life goes on. The vertical storage spaces are semicircular inclosures which revolve outward into a room and are subject at all times to a suitable circulation of air through materials stored in them.

This may sound like pretty advanced house planning, but the automobile was a good deal of a jolt to people in the horse age, and the electric eye has not ceased to strike some people as outlandish yet, functional though it has proved itself to be.

Where did the name come from, Dymaxion? It is like the title of the play "Three-Cornered Moon." It doesn't mean anything. After Mr. Fuller had his ideas for the house and the automobile well in hand, he got hold of someone who knew something about the dynamics in sequences of sound and who was an expert in the composition of words. The result was the word Dymaxion which, when you come to think of it, and say it to yourself, sounds pretty suitable as a name for an automobile that turns on a dime, and a house that is a hexagon, swung on cables from a central mast.

The cars? Mr. Fuller has one, for demonstration purposes. Someone in the Bureau of Standards in Washington has one, supposedly for pretty serious, official purposes, but they do say you see it around town now and then, with people in it having fun. And Mrs. Stokowski has the third. Eventually the car probably will be manufactured in quantity. It costs $12,000 to manufacture one now, and that's too much. But if there is one thing in this world that his thinking has taught Mr. Fuller, it is that haste makes waste, now, just as much as it did in the less Dymaxion days. There is a place for houses and automobiles that save space and avoid waste motion; that place is on the horizon now. So far as Buckminster Fuller is concerned, it seems not to have done him any harm to get thrown out of Harvard. He couldn't get interested in life there.

Still the Dymaxion house and automobile indicate that he was not a total loss.

Aid for Farmer

Thirty meteorological stations will be established by Mexico's Ministry of Agriculture, in an effort to help the farmers.

Located in widely separated localities, these bureaus will make atmospheric studies and investigations and issue weather reports.

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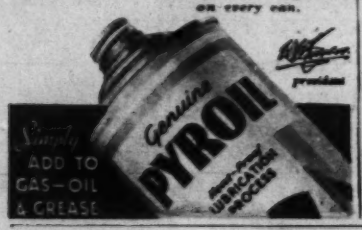

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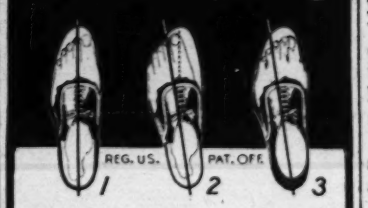

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Poetry in America's Stump Fences

VERY RARE NOW, a few stump fences remain—stumps laid side by side, roots upthrust, pronged like the mighty antlers of some extinct elk or moose, weathered and old, an eloquent expression of the determination of the pioneer to turn obstacles to husbandry into advantages.

It is more than likely you have never seen a stump fence. I know of only a few, among them a group in Schoharie County, New York, and others in New England. There are few records of stump fences in literature. Recently I made an extensive search through magazines and books in an effort to attach some date to their origin. I found only one mention.

Some 40 years ago Rowland E. Robinson, the Vermont naturalist, wrote that stump fences followed the invention of the stump puller. Not satisfied, I asked a man nearly 90 years old, who grew up in a stump-fence neighborhood. "There were stump fences before that," he told me. "The stump puller is comparatively recent. They used to pull the stumps out with oxen. I fancy they go back well over a century." Another elderly man told me he believed they followed the log and brush fences used by the early settlers and from whose shelter Indians ambushed white invaders.

* * *

Their age shows in the weathered wood of stump fences, but there is little or no disintegration. For all the havoc time has played, the fences in Schoharie County could stand for another century. Exposure to the elements has left them skeletonlike and silvered, but sturdy.

The evolution of the stump fence is not difficult to imagine. The early farmer grew tired of plowing around stumps in fields he had cleared. The twisting, pitchy roots of the stubs of old trees had a strong hold on life, and it took them years to decay in the soil, even to the point where they would burn. Farming was struggle enough without the added inconvenience of stump skirting. So the farmer dug away the soil at the base of the stub and let his sturdy oxen strain to drag them out. Once out, they could have been burned, but fields needed fences, and in the twisted, antlerlike roots the inventive farmer saw impregnable barricades. He dragged the stumps to the field border and tipped them on their sides, one against another, leaving the

Photo by H. E. Christman

AN OLD STUMP FENCE IN SCHOHARIE COUNTY, NEW YORK

Pulled Up by Straining Oxen Teams Many Years Ago, and Turned With Roots to the Sky, the Stumps Made Excellent Borders, and Those Which Have Not Been Deliberately Removed Remain as Good as Ever for Their Purpose, and Natural Monuments to Pioneer Effort.

grasping fingers of the roots spread fanlike against the horizon. One stump was fence enough for 10 or more feet.

These lines of gray, misshapen roots strung around occasional fields have their place in the epic of America. At the time of their birth the heart of the pioneer beat high with hope, pride and ambition. He was part of a new civilization springing up in a new land. I never see an old stump fence without seeing stalwart men chopping out a home from the wilderness. I watch virgin forest giving way to fields of abundant grain. I march with the pioneers through the years, chopping, burning, building and clearing the fields of stumps and stones. I see straining oxen and eager men struggling with stumps reluctant to surrender their hold on earth. I travel down through the years to the present, to see the fields they cleared so faithfully and so laboriously grow slowly back to forest, many of them, to find new roots to twist through earth that once held tall pines whose stumps are in these fences.

Stump fences, like old stone walls, represent much of the essence of real farm sentiment. You cannot sit on them and moralize as you do on a stone wall, but you can moralize about them and their place in our heritage. Their grotesque arms thrust against the sky have none of the genuine poetry of moss-covered, tumbled stone walls, but there is in them the same abundant expression of determination to achieve even against great odds. And if the word patterns of men like "e. e. cummings" and his school are poetry, then there may even be genuine poetry in stump fences!

The few of these curious stump fences that still remain are as inviting to wild life as the wildest stone wall. For animals and birds, except those four-footed creatures that use stone walls only for highway when the fields are bogged with snow, the stump fences combine the attractions of the stone wall and the rail fence. Chipmunks and red squirrels that live in the hollowed roots of stump lines have a far more exciting home than their neighbors who inhabit stone walls. They can boast a labyrinth for a castle. And the hollow prongs of roots are secure rooftree for the bluebird or chickadee, and safer from detection than holes in stripped fence posts or stumps still rooted in ground.

After years of exposure have rotted away the interior of the stumps and hollowed the roots, the chipmunks and squirrels find there ideal caches for nuts and acorns. I have pulled quart after quart of empty shells and husks from hollowed fence roots. I have never encountered a red squirrel with more nervous defiance in his chatter than the one that scolded me the other day as I came upon his playground in one of the Schoharie County stump fences. He ran and jumped from root to root, and then sat up to hurl noisy yet harmless invective at me.

In winter, the fence root masses are haven for the field mice that curl up, snug and warm, with hard, ironlike roots to break the cold north blasts. The chickadee, woodpecker and nuthatch should also find there warm winter beds.

* * *

Berry bushes, goldenrod, asters and other plants and shrubs that congregate along old stone walls grow in abundance here. In summer, woodbine, bittersweet and wild grape drape the gray roots in green. In autumn, the vines turn to crimson to give a blazing new garland to the twisted roots. In the deep of winter, one often finds the bittersweet's orange berries twisted over the upturned stumps, bright and warm against the white, snowbound earth.

The flabby woodchuck likes to burrow down under fence stumps for his ground home. Here the bushes and grass grow tall and green, offering protection from the hunter's seeking eye, and the spread roots above are a lounge where the short-legged invader of vegetable gardens can crouch and bask in the sun.

In winter, when snow makes foraging difficult and food is buried deep under the snow, birds find a rich supply of weed seed among the brown stalks that hold their heads above the snow around the stumps. On any cold, blustery, winter day one is apt to find sparrows eating on the sheltered side of stump fences, away from cold and wind.

Some day, inevitably, even though it may not be for a century more, the last stump fences will crumble into the earth in the very field where they once sprang as bases for forest giants. Their decay will be a return home.

HENRY E. CHRISTMAN

Rand's Big Theater

A feature of the Empire Exhibition to be held at Johannesburg in 1936 will be the largest open-air theater south of the equator. It provides for 12,000 seats, most of which will be protected from the weather. The stage will be of the "apron" type, with scenery nearly 200 feet wide.

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(NOTE: These are real comments of actual passengers, taken word for word from letters which they have written to this line.)

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Are Americans Happy? . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The article in the July 17 Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section, "Are Americans Happy?" by An Expatriate, is so European in its point of view and makes its deductions from so limited an acquaintance with the heart of Americans as to warrant a protest.

The author speaks of her teacher friend whose wife "is an excellent manager and deft with her fingers. She makes her own and her children's clothes. With such a wife I felt my friend could have lived quite comfortably, with time for reading, recreation, and helping with the education of his children."

While always the American man finds his great comfort and happiness in attaining every possible progressive condition for his wife and children, the American knows, intuitively, that every progressive invention adding harmony and freedom to human life is a universal possession, a naturally right and good unfoldment for everyone.

He knows he has as much right to the use and possession of every useful idea, such as radio, automobile, telephone—as he has to the multiplication table.

And he knows he has the ability and opportunity to earn these things, just as he has the ability and the right to possess the multiplication table; having this mental background, he goes to work diligently to achieve all that is good and progressive. He does not accept the limitations that mortal mind would put upon him, for he is more or less aware of the fact that there is no limit to his opportunity and possibility of achievements. . . .

The American idea of happiness is not to "take long walks by himself or with his family." It is, rather, achievement, overcoming, having good, showing good. And a real and deeper acquaintance with Americans must reveal the fact that there are no people on earth so happy as Americans, because they envision the overcoming of all limitations for all people and are busily engaged in proving their vision.

GENEVA MARY CLIPPINGER
Highland Park, Illinois.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

My first reaction to the challenge of "Expatriate" in the Magazine Section for July 17 [Are Americans Happy?] was a scornful denial of her claim that Americans are not happy. Not wishing to be too hasty in a dismissal of her criticisms, I reviewed my experience for concrete examples upon which to base my defense. Diogenes had no more difficulty than I; in fact, the happiness I looked for seemed very much more rare than the honesty he sought. When I finally did settle upon those of my friends who are happy, it was even more disconcerting to find that the honors for first place are shared between a French and an Irish family now living here, with an English household a close contender. Apparently the only Americans I know who enjoy a deep satisfaction are in a certain wealthy family where worry as a rule is unknown.

All the others I could think of seem in a most unfortunate condition by comparison. They have an immense capacity for fretting, worrying, envying, and struggling incessantly. The chief bugaboos seem to be lack of money, family trouble, work strain and nervous tension. . . . However, the debate still remained unconvincing. Then I realized that we had neglected one of the fundamental laws of argument: definition of terms. "Happiness" and "satisfaction" are abstractions difficult to define. For that reason, they were handled merely relatively in the argument.

The American's way of being happy is emphatically not to be content and satisfied. Americans thrive on stumbling-blocks, failures, yes, even on discontent. They must always be hitching their wagon to a star, always changing their hunting grounds, always restlessly swarming toward some farther goal. They may grumble and look sour, they may seem "tragically unhappy" to their foreign friends—but they are not. They glory in their magnificent discontent; they always have and they always will.

I maintain . . . that "Expatriate's" arguments have a distinct fallacy in the premise, built upon an erroneous use of the term happiness. Americans *are* happy —in their own way.

MARION WEST
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Photo, Philip D. Gendreau, N. Y.
THE COUNTRY ROAD

Early Air Express . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The article "Express Takes to the Air," by Robert W. Desmond in the Weekly Magazine Section for July 24 is an excellent and timely one, dealing as it does with a fast developing branch of the nation's newest and swiftest mode of transportation. . . .

From our standpoint, the article contains certain unintentionally misleading statements to which I should like to call attention, not in the spirit of criticism but merely to keep the record straight.

It is my thought the average lay-reader may get the impression that the telegraph companies were the pioneers of the air express. The agreement, made in 1934, between Western Union and Railway Express Agency covered primarily the acceptance at telegraph offices and the picking up at offices or residences by Western Union messengers of all express shipments, whether moved by *rail* or *air* express, and was arranged as an added service and a convenience for all express patrons, and therefore Western Union's entrance into the air express field was simply a part of the broader arrangement whereby that company would act for Railway Express Agency in calling for shipments of express when this would provide better or more convenient service for our patrons.

We take pride in having been the real pioneer in air express, our first flight taking place as early as 1919, with a load of 1100 pounds of express matter for Chicago. We were also the first air express operating company and arranged the first air express contract, which was effective in September, 1927.

As previously stated, I mention these matters not in a critical way, but feel that The Christian Science Monitor in the publication of this article in its Weekly Magazine Section has clearly indicated that publication is indeed a survey of World Affairs.

L. O. HEAD
President, Railway Express Agency, Inc.
New York City.

Our Contributors . .

HAROLD FIELDS is Executive Director of the National League for American Citizenship, an organization that has been educating aliens for citizenship in the United States for almost 20 years. He was chairman of the Conference on Immigration Policy, and is a member of the Advisory Board of the United States Naturalization Service, a member of the Federal Immigration Committee appointed by the Secretary of Labor to investigate problems at the Port of New York, and holds various other positions relating to immigration and naturalization matters. He is a writer and lecturer on these subjects, as well, and is a member of the American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, and a Fellow of the Royal Economic Society.

FLORIS CANTE is the Monitor's correspondent in Amsterdam. He wrote "Netherlands' Place in the World," appearing in the Weekly Magazine Section of last Feb. 6.

DENYS P. MYERS is research director of the World Peace Foundation, Boston, and research librarian of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, administered by Tufts College and Harvard Univeristy. He is a member of the American Society of International Law and a number of other learned societies, and has written and edited many books and pamphlets on international affairs.

JANET MABIE contributes the second of the "Modern Adventurers" group of articles, the first of which appeared last week.

MOSTYN POLE is the pen name of a British authority on Ethiopia. He has traveled much in its various zones and has had contact for many years with the Court in Addis Ababa. He is in close touch with the British Foreign Office and is a contributor to the foremost magazines in Europe.

THE OLD SOLDIER contributes his first article to the Magazine Section since May 15, when "Face the Blackboard" appeared. It is the sixteenth of his articles on subjects relating to the maintenance of peace.

HON. HAROLD NICOLSON, C. M. G., was formerly in the British Foreign Office, but has been a writer and journalist for some years past. His account of personal experiences at the Versailles Conference, "Peacemaking," is one of the most graphic accounts of that gathering which has appeared. He has written several biographies, the latest of which is "Curzon: The Last Phase." At present he is at work upon a biography of the late Dwight W. Morrow. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature and Hon. Doctor of the University of Athens. His wife is V. Sackville-West, widely known as an author.

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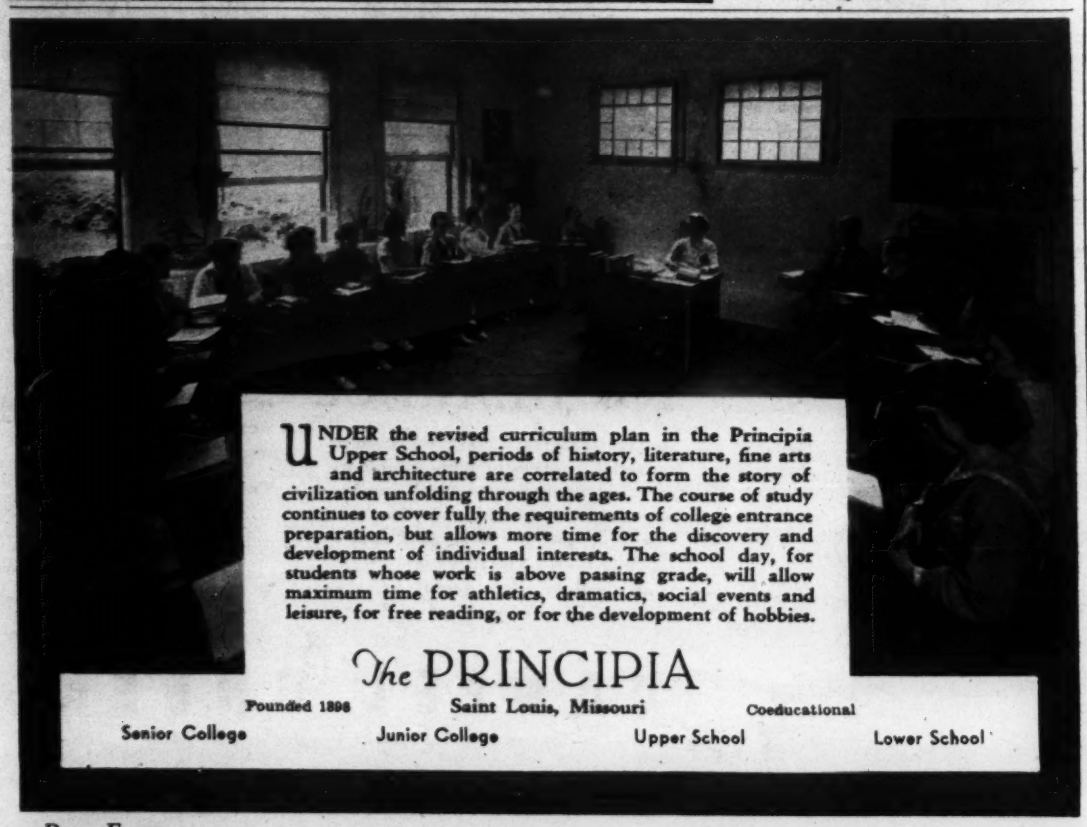

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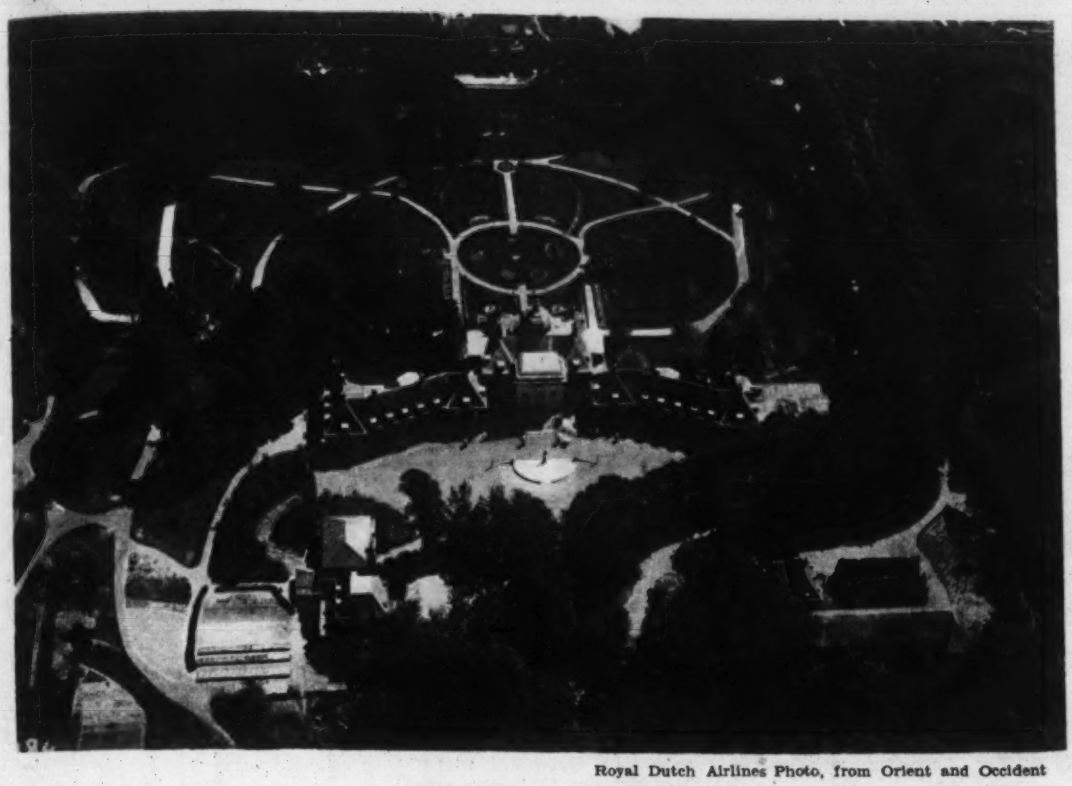

Royal Dutch Airlines Photo, from Orient and Occident

"THE HOUSE IN THE WOOD"

The Royal Villa of the Netherlands, Near The Hague, a Favorite Residence of Queen Wilhelmina, Princess Juliana and Other Members of the Royal Household. In the Orange Salon Was Held, in 1899, the First of the Two Great Hague International Peace Conferences.

Princess Juliana

(Continued from Page 3)

ishment" upon her, in imitation of what she had witnessed occasionally at school.

Try as they would, of course, the "father and mother" of Juliana could not make her life exactly like that of other children. Often children were invited to play at the palace, or a snowball bombardment was organized in winter. But when this was over and the little friends had gone home, the question arose, "What now?" Long trips by motorcar were favorite outings of the little Princess. But many times a little sigh of "Juliaantje" revealed how she longed for the simple joys of ordinary childhood. How she would have enjoyed a ride in a street car! But this was denied her. The reputed obtrusive curiosity of a certain part of the Dutch public made it impossible.

One of the ladies who were in charge of the Princess's early education relates an interesting story of Juliana's first school years. "In my home at The Hague," she says, "I had a canary, in a cage, which once in a while was treated to a lump of sugar. Whenever I happened to get a piece here or there I wrapped it in paper and put it in my bag. Once I left my bag lying about in the classroom, within reach of the Princess. While I was busy writing on the blackboard, I noticed that the Princess had made some 'great discovery.' What was I going to do with that lump of sugar? She wanted to know. 'That's for a little bird at home,' I told her, and immediately I drew her attention again to the work we were doing. Juliana soon became absorbed in her study and I proceeded with my writing. But all of a sudden I heard someone chirping Tweet . . . tweet-tweet! The 'little bird' apparently was anxious to have a sugar cube. I pretended not to understand what her little joke was all about. I examined her work, and when I saw it was well done she got the sugar cube. You should have seen her dear little face! She sat there, beaming, munching her lump of sugar. The finest bonbon could not possibly have given her so much satisfaction as that simple little cube of sugar did."

From her eleventh to her fourteenth year, Princess Juliana received secondary instruction. This is earlier than is customary. But there was a reason. A Dutch Royal Princess becomes of age at her eighteenth anniversary. Before that time she should have gone through many other higher studies, with eminent university professors, to prepare her for her future task.

Even before April 30, 1927, when Princess Juliana reached the age of 18 and was appointed a member of the Council of State, she extended her youthful vision through manifold contacts with society. She attended concerts and theatrical performances at The Hague and traveled extensively with her mother. At a very early age she had visited Norway (1921 and 1922), the English lake district (1923), Sweden (1924), Switzerland and Savoy (1925), Switzerland and the Vosges (1926). In later years she revisited these countries often, and went often to Paris and London.

After she became legally of age, Princess Juliana was to have her own court. A little palace, at a small distance from the Royal Palace, was put at her disposal. But Juliana loved her home and her parents too much to leave them and live separately. The little palace was there, because formalities had to be fulfilled. But she quietly stayed "at home" and continued to live with her parents.

Because Princess Juliana was not yet called at the age of 18—as her mother was in 1898—to shoulder the burden of government, she had ample time to continue her studies. She entered the University of Leiden, without any formality. She became a regular student and an active member of the Girls' Student Association. She lived in a bungalow at Katwijk aan Zee (a small watering place near Leiden) and thoroughly enjoyed not only her studies, but also the pleasures that accompany girl student life. In that time many treasured bonds of friendship were forged. On Jan. 31, 1930, she was promoted, much to her surprise, to the degree of Doctor of Letters and Philosophy *honoris causa*.

In spite of her high rank, she regularly attends the university festivities. When at some lustrum or other occasion, the graduates flock to the old university town to revisit and honor their Alma Mater Princess Juliana is among them. Arm in arm with her girl friends, she marches through the streets in gay procession.

Princess Juliana's name is associated with many charitable institutions. This is certainly not a matter of mere decorum. She is very often found visiting those institutions where sympathetic care is being extended to children. Late in November, 1931, a special National Crisis Relief Committee was set up in the Netherlands at her instigation and she has donated several substantial sums to it out of her own private income. On many other occasions—very often unknown to the public—financial and other assistance has been extended by her to a great many worthy charitable purposes.

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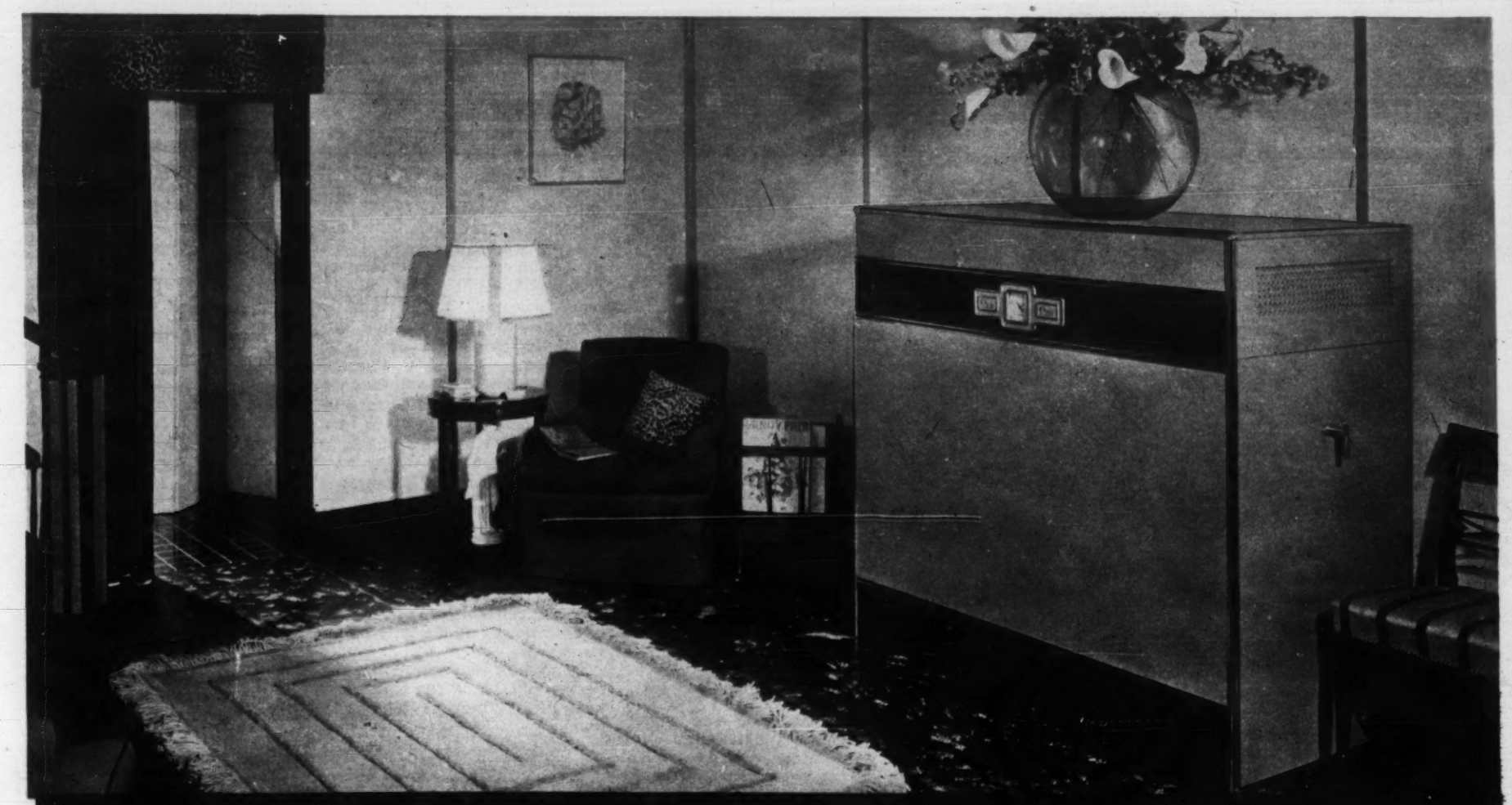

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